



THRASHING METHODS IN LAKE CO.

Large Farmers Expect Smaller Farmer to Hold Them Finish Job

UNFAIR TO SMALL FARMER

In every section of Lake county farmers exchange work at thrashing time. The plan usually followed is to give a days labor for a days work received. In one or two sections near Grayslake this plan is not followed. Some of the larger growers expect the small farmer to help them finish their thrashing in exchange for a few hours help with no adjustments made for the difference in time. This is absolutely unfair to the small farmer. Two hours labor on a small job should not be fair with two days work on a big farm. Any farmer who expects another to give him extra hours of labor at thrashing time, without fair compensation, is as bad as a war profiteer as he is getting more than he deserves.

In exchanged work, why not let the local thrasherman keep the labor records, if the individual farmers concerned can not agree.

Be fair to the small grain grower. He is doing his patriotic part in food production. Should your neighbors opinion of you be given any consideration.

Some of our local thrasherman have been in the habit of coming into community, thrashing only two or three of the best of the largest jobs and then moving on to repeat this policy in some other section.

The thrashing committee urges every thrasherman to take care of all the grain in any community into which he moves, providing such grain is ready to thresh and these farmers desire him to make a thorough job.

Report undesirable practices to the Thrashing Committee at Libertyville for adjustment. Let us plan to save all the grain and at the same time conserve labor and fuel. We should do this as a War measure.

During the past ten days many fields of wheat in the county have been examined for the purpose of finding black stem rust infection. Many of these fields show 100% infection. About 75% of these fields are not affected, but this condition may become more prevalent if the local people continue to ignore requests to eradicate the common barberry which harbors the disease.

Get rid of the barberry and save the wheat next year. Everybody in Lake county should do this willingly. We will show diseased wheat and infected barberry bushes at the county fair next month.

Learn to recognize the pest and stamp it out. It is Pro-German.

Better remove the common barberry willingly than be compelled to do so.

W. E. Watkins.

Meets Instant Death

Near Wadsworth

Lawrence Kneisl, aged 19, son of Mrs. George Kneisl, who lives south of Grumee, near the plank road, was instantly killed Monday afternoon near Wadsworth, when he was struck by a passenger train on the St. Paul road.

He was working on the section when he met his death. Witnesses say he had gone to get a pail of water and on his return to the place where the section gang was working he stepped out of the way of a freight train and sat down on the opposite track to wait for the freight to pass. The roar of the freight prevented him from hearing the approach of the passenger train on the track upon which he was sitting.

The deceased is the son of the late George Kneisl who died suddenly a few years ago and who was one of the best known farmers in Lake county.

Notice for Bids

Public Notice is hereby given that on August 20, 1918, at the hour of 8 p. m., bids will be opened for the letting of the putting down of a ten (10) inch well for the Village of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois.

Plans and specifications can be secured from the Village Clerk, at Antioch.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1918.

Attested by Clerk, Wm. J. Christian.

J. C. James.

Former Antioch Resident Dies at Denver

A message was received here the latter part of the past week, notifying the Antioch relatives of the deceased that Robert W. Herman, a former Antioch boy had passed away at Denver, Col., and that the remains would be brought back to this place for burial.

The deceased was born in North Dakota, April 14, 1887. As a child he was afflicted with an asthmatic trouble, and in the hope of benefitting his health his parents returned to Illinois, their old home, and located in Antioch in the spring of 1903. The change seemed very beneficial to him and here they resided until the fall of 1907, when he began to experience a return of his old trouble, and disposing of all interests the family located in Oklahoma City and later at Lawton, Oklahoma. Again the change was of benefit to him and for some time he had been in very good health.

On the 3d day of October, 1911, he was united in marriage to Miss Lula McClure, a former Antioch girl, at Oklahoma City, and established a home at Lawton, where they have since resided.

He was drafted into the army last September and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, but again his health began to fail, and after four months of service he was given an honorable discharge in January.

Upon his return home he failed to regain his former strength and activity, and about the middle of June, accompanied by his wife, he went to Denver, hoping the change would again prove beneficial, but such was not the case, and he began to fail very fast, and after six weeks his mother was sent for. She responded to the call immediately and was with him one week previous to his death, which occurred August 8th, and which was attributed to a rapidly developed case of tuberculosis and a complication of diseases contracted in the army.

The remains were sent at once to Antioch, arriving here Sunday morning, accompanied by his widow, and his father and mother. The funeral services were held at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Charles Lux, Monday afternoon at two o'clock and the remains were laid at rest in the Hillside cemetery.

Besides his widow, who was known to the people of Antioch as Miss Lula Mack, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Herman, he is survived by a large number of relatives and friends in this vicinity. The funeral was attended by relatives from Waukegan, Grumee, Chicago and Salem Mills.

Are You Getting Ready For The Next Loan

Before very long our people will again be called upon to subscribe a new Liberty loan which will greatly exceed in magnitude any of the loans that have been subscribed down to the present. It will probably come to a time when the allies and the enemies armies have settled down to spend a dreary winter on the resources they have been furnished by the people at home. How our men will fare depends greatly upon the strength that America exhibits in this next loan and that force of our financial power will weigh heavily in the estimates of the enemy, providing a justifiable peace should be launched, goes without saying. These points should be taken into consideration NOW by every American in the conduct of his private affairs. If he intends to execute his national obligations conscientiously he cannot afford to wait until the loan is announced before laying his plans for saving from his income.

Whether you have stopped to consider it or not, the time has already begun to cut down expenses and accumulate funds. Unless Americans generally adopt such a policy of saving the next loan cannot be the success that the honor of the country requires.

Army Worm Damaging Crop

After five years absence army worms have again reached Kane county and according to J. E. Readhimer, county soil expert are doing considerable damage in oat fields.

The worm, a tiny creature, has been discovered eating into the oat fields of farms, near McHenry county, though it has been found in other parts of the county as well.

Only a few days ago the presence of the worm was discovered on the F. W. Beeman farm, near Marengo, occupied by George Becklinger. The army worms have also been found on the Alonzo Weising farm, the Joe Breezka farm and the Cranford farm.

Daily Thought. To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—Du Maltre.

ANTIOCH BOY IN CONVOY SERVICE

Ivan Stickles Tells of His Experience in the Aviation Scout Service

IS STATIONED AT NORFOLK

U. S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. August 10, 1918.

Dear Folks:—

How are you all, well I hope? I am well but the weather here is very hot, 102 degrees in the shade, some climate, I'll say. At night we go down to the bay and swim in the salt water, and the jelly fish sting us. They look like a dandelion gone to seed.

I have been doing quite a lot of patrol flying, lately, escorting convoys, and looking for subs.

I have my name in for a furlough and I am the fourth to go. They only let one go at a time, so it will be about the first of October when I get mine.

I got a letter from Aunt Mary Adams today. She is going to knit me a helmet and the socks.

I have been trying to guess what I am going to get for my birthday, as Florence said I might expect some packages soon. Hope you send me a wrist watch as I have none, and have laid off getting one until I see if there might be one in those packages. In those pictures I sent home of Edna, Mabelle and I, that is my dog tag on my wrist watch strap that I had at Camp Perry, and that is Y. M. C. A. paper in my blouse.

I am glad to hear you got those insurance papers o. k. as they have caused me considerable worry, and you also ought to be getting some Liberty bonds soon.

I have not heard from Mabelle for quite a while, will send her last letter if I can find it, wish you would write to her. How is Granddad and Grandmother? I have not received the Antioch News yet.

I put in five and one hours in the air at one time at an altitude of 1500 feet, guarding a convoy of twenty-seven ships. Last Sunday I put in four and one hours looking for a torpedoed wreck. Another time at four o'clock in the morning I was off the coast of Carolina, and another time we dropped and was towed in after fifteen hours. Oh I'll say this is active service doing just as good on this side as I would on the other for the present.

Will have to close for tonight. Write soon, Ivan Stickles.

Annual Appropriation Ordinance

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, did on the second day of July, A. D. 1918, pass the annual Appropriation Bill for the said Village for the fiscal year beginning the first day of May, 1918, the amount of which is ascertained to be the aggregate sum of eighteen hundred (\$1800.00) dollars, which said appropriation bill was ordered to be published on the 15th of August 1918.

Now, therefore, be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, that there be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of said village for the year of 1918, the total sum of eighteen hundred dollars, for the following specific purposes, mentioned in said appropriation bill and in the respective sums, as follows, to-wit: For interest on bonded indebtedness.

For Municipal officers	\$175.00
Streets and alleys	\$345.00
Police department	\$460.00
Lighting streets and offices	\$400.00
Total	\$1800.00

And the clerk of said village is hereby directed to file with the County clerk of said county, a duly certified copy of this ordinance.

W. J. Christian, President.

Attested, Joseph C. James, Clerk.

Passed and approved, July 2nd, 1918.

Oil Engine Needs Little Fuel. A French inventor claims the record for efficiency for an oil engine that has a fuel consumption of less than forty pounds per horse power per hour.

SALVATION ARMY STARTS BIG DRIVE

Lake County's Share of Fund Has Been Set at Ten Thousand Dollars

ANTIOCH MEETING AUG. 20

The Salvation Army start their big drive on Sunday, August 18th in Lake county with a meeting at the Armory to raise \$10,000 in Lake county for their work among the soldiers and sailors. Mr. Kranze a field worker for the organization will be in Waukegan beginning Thursday, Aug. 22nd, to take charge of the campaign. The Neighborhood Committee of the State Council of Defense will have the meeting through out the county in charge. At none of these meetings will contributions be solicited, but the general public will be informed of the work done by the Salvation Army.

Major Atkins, who has been with the Salvation Army for thirty years and who has been active services in the trenches, will speak at the Sunday night meeting. Sergeant Barre for thirty years a U. S. soldier, who was recently gassed in the trenches will have charge of the meetings through out the remainder of the week. These meetings will be open air meetings and will be held as follows: Monday at Fox Lake and Lake Villa, Tuesday at Antioch and Grayslake, Wednesday at Lake Zurich and Waukegan, Thursday at Deerfield, Friday at Libertyville, Saturday at Highland Park and Lake Forest.

The meetings will begin at 8 o'clock promptly and will be addressed by Sergeant Barre and local speakers. The Four Minute Men have promised to cooperate in the work and the Five and Drum Corps of Waukegan has been invited to furnish music for the various meetings.

The quota for Illinois is \$400,000.00, Lake county hopes to go over the top with its quota of \$10,000. Most wonderful work is being done by the Salvation Army for the soldiers in the trenches. Coffee and doughnuts served in the cold gray of the morning after and the morning before a tremendous assault have been appreciated by the thousands of American soldiers and the Salvation Army has brought these essentials to the front line trenches on many a cold morning.

War Calls For Sheep

War has given the sheep and wool industry a stupendous task. There must be 20 sheep back of every soldier to clothe and equip him. This need has made sheep raising a patriotic as well as profitable undertaking. Sheep require little bread grain, and as both wool and mutton are in strong demand, the development of the industry will contribute materially to the nations food and clothing supply.

There are many sections in Lake county that is excellent land for sheep raising and the farmer with an eye to making every inch of his waste land productive, cannot make a more profitable investment than to purchase a few ewes and raise sheep. Mutton and wool will bring fancy prices long after the war has ceased.

Fire Destroys Barn and Contents on Hunter Farm

During the electrical storm last Thursday afternoon, the barn on the Henry Hunter farm east of town was struck by lightning and in a very short time had burned to the ground. The fire occurred about 6:30 o'clock and the family with the assistance of neighbors and friends were able to save the horses and some small article.

The barn had just been filled with about fifty tons of new hay and this was of course completely destroyed as was also some grain and machinery.

The barn was covered by an insurance of \$800 in the Illinois Mutual Insurance company and the hay etc., was insured to the extent of \$1000. The silo which was close to the barn was also burned, this was covered by an insurance of \$250.

Glass Stoppers

If glass stoppers stick, try greasing them.

Resolutions Sent Us For Re-publication

The following resolutions were passed by the Albany Park, Presbyterian church, in memory of Horace C. Hoskins, a former resident of this community and were handed to us for publication, that they may be circulated among his boyhood friends and associates.

Whereas, God in His Infinite Wisdom has called to a higher service, Horace C. Hoskins, a member and an elder of our church:

Be It Resolved, by the official board of the Albany Park Presbyterian church in joint session assembled:

That we hereby express our deep appreciation of the high Christian character of the departed; of the great service which he rendered to this church, at a time when the need was great and the workers few; of his unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Cause of the Master; of his thorough integrity and uprightness in all his dealings with his fellow men; of the kindly sympathy that was the inspiring motive of all his acts; of his liberality in giving of his means and of his time to the service of God and man; of the consideration that he constantly showed toward others; of the courage which caused him to keep his own sufferings and sorrows to himself, while lending a sympathetic ear and a helping hand to the sorrows and trouble of others; of the kindly sense of humor and cheerfulness which served as an inspiration to all who knew him.

That we extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hoskins and the two little girls and ask for them, that through the Grace of God, the sorrow of their loss may be softened and lost in the blessed memory of such a husband, father and companion.

That we recommend to each member of this church that the memory of the life and service of the departed be held sacred and as an inspiration to a greater service and a higher standard of Christianity on the part of all.

Drops Dead in Cottage at Shady Nook

Stewart Wesley Thompson, of Chicago, a young man twenty-eight years of age, dropped dead at a cottage at Shady Nook, Monday noon.

A party of four, composed of Thompson, his sweetheart, and his sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Barden, had been staying in a cottage at Lake Marie for the past couple of weeks and were that morning packing up to leave.

Mr. Barden had that morning received word of the serious illness of his mother and had left on an early train for the city only to find her dead upon his arrival. This news quite upset Thompson, and the anxiety coupled with the exertion of packing proved to much for the young man, who had been afflicted with a serious heart trouble for some time. It was just about noon when he sank into a chair and buried his face in his arms on the table. His sweetheart was in the room at the time but before she could reach his side he was dead.

The coroner's office was notified and Deputy Coroner Conrad presided over the inquest. The remains were sent to Chicago for burial Tuesday morning.

RED CROSS NOTES

During the months of June and July inclusive there have been shipped from the local Red Cross rooms the following list of hospital supplies: Pajamas 67 suits, hospital shirts 43, bed jackets 20, operating gowns 9, towels 218, pillow slips 18 pair, sweaters 45, socks 35 pair, helmets 1, wristlets 1.

Much of the credit of this large consignment is due the ladies of the Hancock division, who are working in the northern part of town under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Cassidy, their interest never seems to slacken neither canning nor hot weather is allowed to interfere with the work they promised to do for the boys "over there."

We are also under obligations to the ladies of Grass Lake under the direction of Mrs. Herman and also to a group of untiring workers at Channel Lake under the direction of Mrs. O. D. Richardson.

Without the help these ladies have given us the quota asked of us by Aug. 31, never could be completed as most of our own workers seem to have forgotten the needs of the society. Let your love for humanity and for your country find expression through your Red Cross. Help it to bring cheer and comfort to the fighting men at the front and to the homeless and suffering non-combatants.

Mrs. W. J. Darby, Chairman.

Daily Thought.

They never fall who die in a great cause.—Byron.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Kinds Concerning Nev

NEWS OF VARIOUS PLACES

Two Harvard boys have already made the supreme sacrifice "over re" to make the world a safe place which to live.

Delavan citizens have been making use of the extra hour of daylight by going into the farmers' fields assisting them in the shocking of grain.

Charles Runyard, an old resident of the town of Salem, was adjudged insane last Monday afternoon and ordered taken to the state hospital at Mendota for treatment.

Richard Biereman of Chicago last Saturday caught a record pickel at Delavan lake. The fish was four feet long and weighed twenty-six pounds.

The Meeter saw-kraut factor at Union Grove is installing machinery whereby their product can be piked into cans as well as in barrels and casks as formerly. They look for big season's run this fall.

At a meeting recently of the two church congregations, the Presbyterian and Methodist, of Salem, it was unanimously voted to unite the two churches. For the present services will be held in each church alternately until further arrangements are made.

John P. Black of Waukegan has resigned as postmaster of that village, his resignation going into effect on July 9. Mr. Black finds that owing to the increasing printing and auctioneering business he cannot give the postoffice the attention it deserves.

Oats threshed out ninety-two bushels to the acre on the John Clark farm near Harvard last week. The work was done by W. L. Teeple, whose record for the day was 2,370 bushels of barley and oats. Another record made the same day was the threshing of 100 bushels of oats in ten minutes.

Jack Bartenbach, a Richmond boy, was wounded in battle last month and is now in a hospital somewhere in France. The news was received a few days ago in a letter from a Red Cross nurse who is caring for him in the French hospital. The letter indicated that his injury is serious but further than no particulars were given. Bartenbach was in the first battles of the big drive and received his injuries early in July.

Camp Grant is to be made a permanent military reservation. It is announced that the government has ordered an appraisal at a fair price of the 5000 or more acres in the cantonment with the object of purchasing the same at once. This is regarded as better business than paying yearly rentals for an indefinite period. Owners of the property will receive what it is worth, but there will be no profiteering. It is reported that all of the barracks and other buildings will be brick veneered in the near future.

Auto Thieves

Auto thieves broke into the John R. Knux garage near the river bridge in McHenry, Friday night and drove away with two cars. One car, a large Buick was used to tow the Ford touring car out of the building. A large rope used as a cable was cut from the elevator and used to fasten the cars together.

A fine large bull dog, left in the garage to guard the place was choked to death and was found with his teeth covered with blood where he had tried in vain to battle with the intruders. The dog was a great companion of Mr. Knux and he feels about as bad over the loss of the dog as he does over the auto theft.

The cars were evidently filled with auto tires and spark plugs, as an inventory disclosed the fact that 28 new casings and about 500 spark plugs were taken.

WARNS S. OF COAL PORTAGE

President Tells Operators and Workers Speed Up Production.

FUEL SCARCIS WAR PERIL

Executive in Remation Appeals to All Persons Aged in Coal Mining to Take Prompt Action to Wipe Out Menace.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson, anxious over the grave danger in the continuation of the country and coming decreases in production, issued a proclamation on Sunday to all persons engaged in coal mining, calling for prompt and vigorous action to wipe out the menace.

The text of the president's proclamation reads:

"The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact, the most serious high, confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part both operators and miners. Without adequate supply our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered in their hardships increased; and there will be much suffering in our homes during the winter."

"I am fully aware that your ranks have been seriously depleted by the demands of other essential industries. This handicap can be overcome, however, and sufficient coal can be mined in spite of it. If every one connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work every day for the full number of working hours."

"The operators must be zealous as never before to bring about the highest efficiency of management, to establish the best possible working conditions and to accord fair treatment to every man, so that the opportunity to work in his best may be accorded every workman."

"The miners should report for work every day unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not only stay in the mines the full time but also see to it that they get out more coal."

"The other workers in and about the mines should work as regularly and faithfully, so that the work of the miner may not be retarded in any way. This will be especially necessary from this time forward, for your numbers may be further lessened by the draft, which will induce into the army your fair share of those not essential to industry."

"Those who are drafted but who are essential will be given deferred classification, and it is their patriotic duty to accept it. And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so. The only worker who deserves the condemnation of his community is the one who fails to give his best in this crisis, not the one who accepts deferred classification and works regularly and diligently to increase the coal output."

A great task is to be performed. The operators and their staff alone cannot do it, nor can the mine workers alone do it, but both parties, working hand in hand, with a grim determination to rid the country of its greatest obstacle to winning the war, can do it. It is with full confidence that I call upon you to assume the burden of producing a ample supply of coal. You will, I am sure, accept this burden, and will successfully carry it through; and in so doing you will be performing a service just as worthy as service in the trenches, and will win the applause and gratitude of the whole nation."

"WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, Aug. 9, 1918."

LENINE READY TO FLEE

Bolshevik Soviet Organization Tottling and Revolt Grows—Hun Envoy Flees Moscow.

London, Aug. 13.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolshevik Soviet organization having virtually gone to pieces.

Nikolai Lenin, the premier, and Leon Trotsky, his war minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious.

The Petrograd newspaper, Ivestia, is quoted by a correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—The German embassy at Moscow will remove immediately to Pskov, owing to conditions in Moscow, according to advices from Berlin.

Big Hun Gun Is Silent

Paris, Aug. 13.—The long-range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris for more than four months past have been silent for two days. This fact may be explained by the allied advance.

Mine Sinks Hun Destroyer

London, Aug. 13.—A German destroyer was sunk eight miles off Zeebrugge, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty. The statement says that the destroyer was sunk by striking a British mine.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. COLE



Brig. Gen. C. H. Cole of the Twenty-sixth division of the United States army in France, composed of New England National Guard troops, who have been identified as participating in the great allied offensive against the Germans.

TO CONTROL PACKERS

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Recommendations Provide for Seizure of Plants and Establishing Central Wholesale Markets.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Bitterly assailing the great packing firms of Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson for creating a "structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly and restraint," the federal trade commission, in a report to President Wilson, recommends that immediate steps be taken to give the government a monopoly over such portion of their business as "will restore competition."

This report has been in the hands of President Wilson since July 5, but, because of the serious charges made in connection with it, and the radical recommendations therein contained, it was not made public. Publication was authorized directly by the president.

After declaring that producers, competitors and consumers are at the mercy of the packers the commission makes the following recommendations:

First, That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

Second, That the government acquire, through the railroad commission, the principal and necessary stock yards of the country, to be treated as freight depots, and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time.

Third, That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars, and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

Fourth, That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms.

AUTO BUILDING TO STOP

War Industries Board Tells Manufacturers to Work on Munitions This Year.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the war industries board on Friday to convert their plants to 100 per cent war work not later than January 1. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce received the information in response to manufacturers who volunteered to curtail 50 per cent.

The letter in part follows:

"The war industries board cannot at this time make any promise whatsoever regarding the supply to your industry of steel, rubber or other materials for any period in advance."

"We strongly believe that it is to the best interests of manufacturers of passenger automobiles to undertake to get on 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible, and not later than January 1, 1919."

"In no other way can you be sure of the continuance of your industry and the preservation of your organization."

Ex-Governor Kellogg Is Dead

Washington, Aug. 13.—William Pitt Kellogg, formerly of Canton, Ill., who served during the reconstruction period as United States senator from Louisiana, and as governor of that state, died at the age of eighty-eight.

Aviator Uses Parachute

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 13.—Lieut. James H. Dale, St. Louis, aviation officer, made a successful 3,000-foot leap on Sunday with a parachute from an airplane at Tullahoma field, the third person to accomplish the feat.

RUSS REDS TO WAR ON ALLIES

U. S. Consul Reports Hostile Activity by Bolsheviks at Moscow.

RESENT INVASION BY TROOPS

Lenine Tells Gathering of Soviets in Moscow State of Conflict Exists—Foreign Secretary Calls It "State of Defense."

Washington, Aug. 12.—Consul Pool at Moscow has informed the state department that Lenine, the bolshevik premier, recently declared before a gathering of soviets in Moscow that a state of war existed between the Russian government and the entente allies. In response to questions from the allies' consuls, Tchitcherin, commissaire of foreign affairs, said that the premier's statement need not be considered a declaration of war, but that it rather was a declaration of a state of defense on the part of Russia, similar to the situation that existed at one time with Germany.

The consul's report, received by cable, gave the state department its first official information confirming reports that the bolsheviks were formally characterizing as an act of war the operations of the allies' forces on the Marman coast.

Tchitcherin's explanation was made publicly, the consul said, at the request of the allies' consuls. Mr. Pool also reported that in spite of denials of the authorities, the bolsheviks were throwing obstacles in the way of the departure from Russia of British and French military representatives.

From Archangel the state department received word that the bolsheviks, upon hearing of the landing of allied troops at Onega had asked for an explanation. Aviators of the allies dropped propaganda in the city of Archangel, whereupon the bolsheviks evacuated the town before the allied troops marched in. The British, French and United States consuls were arrested on August 3 by a detachment of Cossack cavalry, "for their protection," but as previously reported, were released upon the appearance of the allied soldiers.

Gen. Kilkun Otana, one of Japan's most noted soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section and will be the ranking officer of the expedition in Siberia by forces of the United States and its allies.

PLANS U. S. ARMY OF 5,000,000

General March Makes Statement to Senate Committee While Urging Enactment of Draft Bill.

Washington, Aug. 9.—In urging enactment of the administration manpower bill extending draft ages from eighteen to forty-five years, General March on Wednesday told the senate military committee that the war department plans an army of approximately 5,000,000 men to be raised as soon as possible.

While realizing the importance of the measure, General March said he did not believe it necessary to recall congress before the present recess plan expires on August 24.

Upon the suggestion of Senator Wadsworth that the draft system be extended to the navy, Senator Chamberlain announced that either Secretary Daniels or Admiral Benson would be asked to appear before the committee to discuss the advisability of the subject.

BUMPER GRAIN CROP FOR U. S.

Wheat Will Exceed 1917 by 228,000,000 Bushels—Corn Crop Damaged by Hot Weather.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The United States' wheat production for the year is estimated in the monthly government report at 878,000,000 bushels and the corn crop at 2,080,000,000 bushels. These figures are based on conditions reported on August 1.

These estimates, if proved correct at the harvest, mean the country will reap 370,000,000 bushels less corn than last year, but will make a gain in the wheat crop of 228,000,000 bushels. The corn crop last year totaled 3,150,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop only 650,000,000 bushels.

Today's estimates show a falling off from the estimates of a month ago. Then crops of 3,100,000,000 bushels of corn and 891,000,000 bushels of wheat were predicted.

Other important government forecasts today are: Oats, 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley, 232,000,000 bushels; rye, 70,700,000 bushels.

Air Raid on Karlsruhe

London, Aug. 13.—An official communication issued on Sunday by the air ministry announces that an air raid had been made on Karlsruhe and that there was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station.

Find Hoarded Food in Indiana

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 13.—The home of Julius Throckman, wealthy citizen, was raided on Saturday and a deputy food administrator found several hundred pounds of flour and sugar stored in the house.

GEN. YSMAEL MONTES



Gen. Ysmael Montes, twice president of Bolivia, the first South American republic that declared war on Germany, who arrived in the United States on his way to France, where he will take up his duties as Bolivian minister. General Montes expressed himself as delighted with the allied victory in France and voiced the hope that the Huns would soon be crushed. He won his military title while serving under his father, Ciodomero Montes, in the war against Chile in 1870. He is the father of 12 children, one of whom, Carlos, is a student in Cornell university.

YANKS TO SIBERIA

TROOPS FROM PHILIPPINES ORDERED TO RUSSIA.

Nucleus of American Army Will Be Twenty-Seventh and Thirty-First Regiments.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Maj. Geo. William S. Graves, commanding the Eighth division of Camp Fremont, Cal., has been assigned to command American troops ordered to Siberia, General March, chief of staff, announced on Wednesday.

The nucleus of the American forces sent to Siberia, he said, would be the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first regular regiments on duty in the Philippines, which would be supplemented by troops from the United States.

No commander for the joint allied forces in Siberia has yet been selected, General March, said, nor the necessary agreement of the appointment of such a commander formulated.

The object of the expedition is confined strictly to the announcement made recently by President Wilson, through the state department, the general added, and is not for the purpose of establishing an eastern front.

No announcement as to the sailing of the expedition or of General Graves will be made, but news of the arrival of the forces will be made public promptly when received.

TO EXEMPT MARRIED MEN

Secretary Baker Urges Change in Law So Registrants Need Not Classify Selves.

Washington, Aug. 12.—New draft regulations, under which the government would do the selecting, are under consideration by the war department. This was disclosed on Friday by Secretary Baker, after he had appeared before the senate military committee to urge prompt enactment of the act extending the age limits. He made it plain that he is not satisfied with the present system under which the registrant must claim deferred classification. Many with dependents hesitate for patriotic reasons to make such a claim. He said he was inclined to the opinion that the marriage relation will itself constitute deferred classification. He wishes to lay down a set of questions for the registrant to answer and then have rules take care of the classification.

NO MORE U. S. VOLUNTEERS

Baker and Daniels Act to Prevent Disruption of Industry Pending Disposition of New Draft Bill.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Voluntary enlistment in the army and navy was suspended completely on Thursday to prevent disruption of industry pending disposition of the bill proposing to extend draft ages to include all men between eighteen and forty-five years. Orders were issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no more voluntary enlistments be accepted until further orders.

The orders were issued after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and were made public after President Wilson had visited the offices of both secretaries into the day.

\$500,000 Fire at Fresno

Fresno, Cal., Aug. 12.—Fire did damage estimated at \$500,000 here on Friday afternoon, destroying half a block in the business district. It started in the Kuttner-Goldstein company grocery.

Seek Tax Evader in Canada

Washington, Aug. 12.—To round up tax evaders among American citizens living in Canada a corps of specially trained revenue agents soon will be sent to Canadian communities near the border.

HUN DIVER MAKES GAS RAID ON U. S.

Six Lighthouse Men at Charleston, S. C., Overcome by Fumes.

U-BOAT SUNK BY DESTROYER

United States War Craft Uses Depth Bombs to Sink Submarine Off Virginia—Twelve Ships Destroyed.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Using poisoned gas, a German submarine attacked Smith Island, off the North Carolina coast Saturday. Six men were overcome.

The official announcement said the navy department received a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., that the attack with gas about five o'clock Saturday afternoon temporarily "put out of business" the coast guard station and lighthouse personnel. The report goes on: "About 40 minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each over an acre in extent, were observed passing."

"This oil, from which the gas was no doubt generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along the island."

"Report was made to Colonel Chase, coast artillery corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willard of the Smith Island coast guard after the effects of the gas were noted. Six men were gassed. No deaths."

"The gas had the effect of mustard gas and was effective about 30 or 40 minutes."

"The incident was reported by Colonel Chase to the naval district commander. Smith's Island is off the mouth of the Cape Fear river, near the entrance of the channel to Wilmington, N. C."

The German submarine operating off the Virginia coast was attacked by an American destroyer, which used 17 depth bombs in an effort to get the raider. The submarine did not reappear and oil was noticed on the surface of the sea.

German submarine raiders operating off the Atlantic coast have destroyed three more vessels, the navy department announced. The British steamer, Penitence, of 4,130 gross tons was torpedoed 100 miles east of Nantucket lightship Sunday morning; the Swedish steamer Sydland, of 3,331 gross tons, was sunk by bombs August 8 100 miles southeast of Nantucket, and an American schooner, reported as the Herman Winter but not yet definitely identified, was destroyed by gunfire Sunday 200 miles east of New York. All members of the crew of the Sydland were reported saved, but the navy's dispatches did not clear up the fate of the crews of the other vessels.

The Penitence and Herman Winter were sent down in the vicinity of Georges bank, off the Massachusetts coast, where a submarine came to the surface Sunday in the midst of a fleet of American fishing vessels, nine of which were destroyed.

ALLIES AID CZECHO-SLAVS

Bolsheviks Flee to Kronstadt—Fear Army of 300,000—Hun Policy Falls in East.

London, Aug. 14.—British and Japanese troops which were landed at Vladivostok have joined the Czechoslovak forces who are fighting against German control in Siberia. The British troops are co-operating with the Slav army on the Ussuri river, about 120 miles north of Vladivostok.

With the increase of Czechoslovak and other armed anti-bolshevik forces in greater Russia to more than 300,000 men, Premier Lenine and his foreign secretary, Leon Trotsky, have fled from Moscow to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch by the semi-official Wolf bureau at Berlin.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that the entire bolshevik government will be moved to Kronstadt.

Commenting on the removal of Doctor Helfferich, the German ambassador, from Moscow to Pskov because he feared for his life, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says:

"Moscow is in the hands of anti-German elements and the followers of the social revolutionists of the left. This would show that the bolshevik rule at Moscow is at an end, and this is the case not only at Moscow but in the greater part of Russia, if not in the whole Russian empire."

"This throws a vivid light on the failure of the German policy in the East."

Western Union Raises Pay

New York, Aug. 14.—Announcement of a general increase of 10 per cent in wages to all employees of the Western Union Telegraph company belonging to the association recently organized by the company was made here.

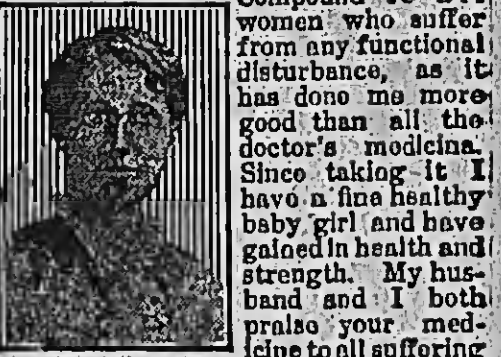
Heavy Tax on Soft Drinks

Washington, Aug. 14.—A 10 per cent tax on all soft drinks sold by manufacturer or producer and a tax of from 1 to 2 cents on soda fountain drinks were written into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the house committee.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."



—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

THAT GOOD AMERICAN SPIRIT

Letter of Youngster Shows Type of Men Uncle Sam Has Sent Across the Water.

Ferry is the story of a plucky boy of Louisville, Ky., who overrode all barriers, ran away to war when he was fourteen and experienced all its horrors and wonders. The reactions and impressions of this boy are unique and thrilling. He says:

"Of course, I was only fourteen when I enlisted as a stretcher bearer in the British royal army medical corps, in October, 1915. Maybe a kid like me wouldn't get as much out of being in the war as an older fellow would—but maybe he'd get more, just because he had more to get. As near as I could figure it out, everybody 'over there' was getting some things they never could have found anywhere else. I know I did."

"I guess the biggest thing I got was—well, I don't just know what to call it. It isn't exactly any one thing. It's a mixture of being sorry for somebody else and not being sorry for yourself."

Ferry Red Pimples

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

The Only Peace for Germany

"Germany," said a senator, "talks a lot of arrogant nonsense about her peace, the German peace; but in the end there will be only one peace for Germany, and that is the peace of defeat."

"To Germany the peace table looks beautifully spread with colonies and indemnities and Atlantic ports, but in the end she will be like the man who said to his guest:

"Will you have a little of this cold veal, or—"

"Here the man looked around the table hurriedly—or not?"

Could Count on the Hum

It came as a blow to Rozzer that his friend was leaving for the country. "Things will be pretty dull without you, old chap," he said, gloomily. "Don't feel down about it, my boy," replied the other; "but, all the same, I bet I shall make things hum down there."

"Get some scheme on already?" "Yes, You see, I'm thinking of keeping bees."

Give 'Em Time

Spending of the thoroughness with which England has gone into the war, the officer in charge of the British recruiting office located in Los Angeles, Cal., remarked: "Not only have they put the nation on short rations, but even walking-sticks have come under government control."

"Just not sidewalk," grumbled a bystander, whose name obviously was not Isaac.

Fully nine-tenths of our troubles would vanish if we didn't talk so much.

SAVING WHEAT

is only one good point for

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)
—says Bobby



NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Motorman's Goldenrod Almost Caused Trouble

WASHINGTON.—It is right early in the season for goldenrod, but there are always pioneers. One blossom, anyhow, must have started in to bloom ahead of official fall weddings, for a motorman had it stuck in his cap as he breezed his car toward the capital the other afternoon.

The yellow of it caught the interest of an oldish couple, who smiled at each other, the way comrades do when some trifling associations that belong to both. Also, the sprig passed its talk-value on to a couple of young fellows, one of whom must have had "experiences to go by."

"His girl gave him that," the companion, being a trifle younger and therefore a whole lot wiser, knew better. "Betcher he stuck it there to make her believe his other girl gave it to him. He knows how to make 'em jealous, all right. Oh, say, ole man, did I show you the postcard Lil sent me from Colonial Beach? It's a dandy."

The other responded with a suddenness which implied his right to be considered when Lil's favors were being passed around.

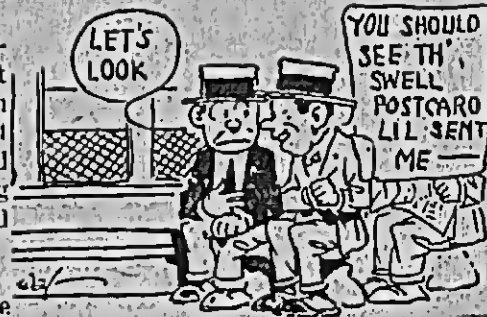
"Let's look."

The younger fellow fumbled in his pockets and then remarked with maddening nonchalance that he must have left it in his other coat.

"Your other coat—huh."

That was every word he uttered, but—take it from dear Mercutio—enough is always enough. There was no other coat.

The two foolish youngsters, Lord love them, grinned over the show down and that was all there was to it, unless—unless you have a memory of your own for goldenrod all fringed around a cool spring, with big trees overhead, the old Chesapeake swishing in and out across the beach—and dear live things flashing in the air—and chirping in the bushes—and crawling under roots and—everything.



Read This and Learn Proper Name for Grapefruit

HE IS a nice man from 'way down south in Dixie. And he has a room in the home of an equally nice woman, who is helping to win the war. With a kindly thoughtfulness which is one of the reasons that make people nice, he brought the woman a bag of fruit the other day.

It was a baggy bag filled with yellow balls that the woman accepted, as grapefruit. But it wasn't grapefruit. The man said so, and he knew.

"Dawd home, where this fruit grows, we call it pomelo, in honor of the man who introduced it into this country from the far East. We have always called it pomelo, and we always shall, because pomelo is its proper name." And you couldn't ask a better reason, could you, seeing that pomelo neither looks nor tastes like a grape?

If you notice, few discoverers get the immortality due them in the matter of names, whether it be a Columbus, who founded a continent, or a Pomelo, who provided it with something new in fruit—but don't worry. It is just one of the little kinks in human nature that will be straightened out as soon as the well-known millennium comes our way.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, formerly of New York and now of heaven, was a prominent promoter of the popularity of pomelo in the North, and frankly conceded her share in reuniting the fruit for the reason, as she explained, "the big balls grow in clusters like grapes."

In the present wisdom to which she has attained, Mrs. Leslie doubtless realizes the entire foolishness of robbing a man of what you might literally call the fruit of his labor—we have to go to heaven to see things like that. Also, grapefruit tastes better when you call it pomelo. Try it once.

And the Women Simply Couldn't See Him at All

ARE Washington women gallant? Now, I don't propose to answer that question. All I want to do is set forth something I saw happen on a street car the other afternoon, and leave it to you to answer the question as you will. The car was one of these indoor affairs in which innocent passengers are packed to the tune of "Plenty of room up front."

He was an inoffensive-looking man with a large bundle in his arms. The bundle, wrapped in paper and tied with string, hid all the scowling of a windmill. In reality it was an electric fan, as was apparent to prying eyes from the fact that a bit of the brass blade had penetrated the wrapper.

Now an electric fan is pretty heavy. And when two hands are required to hold and guard it that leaves few hands to hang onto straps with. And there aren't any straps on these cars, anyway. The best you can do is grab the back of a seat, or let your closely packed neighbors of the moment hold you up by mere juxtaposition.

Every seat in that car was occupied by a woman.

They were resting from their arduous shopping of the afternoon. The man, who for his twenty-some years, he told me afterward, has been riding from his seat and giving it to women in the street cars, thought that maybe this time the tables would be turned.

"These kind ladies," he thought, "will see what difficulty I am having with this thing and will take pity on me. Surely one of them will be sport enough to get up and offer me her seat."

He eagerly looked around for the "sport."

But all the women were looking out the windows.

Zeal May Be Overdone, but the World Needs It

TWO woman clerks started to walk to work in the early days of our crusades and have kept it up ever since—going and coming without missing a day. Also they have developed the crusading zeal of the reformer, and with the hottest intentions in the world are making life raspy for friends who prefer to ride.

"It is so much healthier, don't you know, and look at what we save. If you don't only take the trouble to rise a bit earlier—all it requires is will power—and all that and more."

But there are always others. One of them is a man in the same office, whom the crusaders have known years enough to nag into salvation, regardless of the world-old fact that people—

good, honest, everyday people—object to being made over by patterns not of their own choosing. For days and weeks growing into months he has cheerfully accepted their reformatory raids, but—your know about that last straw—the other morning he settled there with a masculine protest which he doubtless considered original, but which Socrates got in ahead of him, and no telling how many others in eons gone before.

"That's the worst of you good women. You never know when to let go." For that time, anyway, the crusaders went down in defeat, but all the same, brothers, what sort of a world would this be for you and for all of us if good women should learn to let go?



THOUSANDS OF HUNS ARE TAKEN PRISONER IN PICARDY BATTLE

40,000 Germans and Over 700
Cannon Have Been Cap-
tured by Allies.

SCORES OF TOWNS SEIZED IN FOCH'S GREAT DRIVE

Montdidier, Chaulnes and Other Vil-
lages Taken From the Enemy, Who
Is Being Pursued by Cavalry and
Large Number of Tanks—Generals,
Colonels and Officers of All Rank
Among Captives—Americans Win
Fismette and Repulse Attacks on
Vesle.

London, Aug. 12.—French troops have captured the town of Gury, about eight and one-half miles south of Roye, according to the French official communication.

Gury is an important point on the Lassigny massif, within two miles of Lassigny itself, which is the immediate French objective in this sector.

40,000 Prisoners Taken.
Possession of the massif would be likely to cause a considerable retirement by the Germans, both to the east and the west on this end of the battle line.

The advances have swelled the allies' prisoner total to nearly 40,000. More than 700 guns have also been counted.

Thousands more prisoners have been rounded up, but not yet officially reported.

Two enemy airdromes and more prisoners have been captured by the allies. The prisoners are from fresh Prussian and Bavarian divisions and have been taken during the last few hours.

Americans Fighting for Bray.

American troops are in the suburbs of Bray fighting a continuous battle for the outskirts of the little French city on the Somme.

The Daily Mail describes as an event of historic importance the entry into the light of the American troops. It says they won the admiration of the most famous British regiments.

The French are continuing their advance between the Aye and the Oise and have captured the town of L'Echelle-St. Auln, three miles directly west of Roye.

Allies Fight on Somme.

The allied troops fighting in the region between the Somme and the Oise made further progress east of Ponscourt and on the south bank of the Somme and also captured the village of Bray, south of Bray, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication. Hundreds of Germans were made prisoner and the Germans suffered heavy casualties.

Where Battle Line Runs.

The battle line from north to south runs:

Merfourt, Proyard, Ramecourt and Libaux, which apparently is finally secure in British hands after bitter fighting; thence west of Chaulnes, through or near Chilly, which has changed hands twice; thence through Ponscourt, Parvillers, Daubert, Andechy, L'Echelle, Armancourt, Dancourt, Poplucourt, Roye-Sur-Matz, Merreuil, Simonin and Anvoval, striking the old line near L'Escaut.

Although the Germans have been reinforced with both artillery and infantry and are resisting more strongly, their fresh divisions have been unable to entirely stop the advancing allies.

The increasing difficulties attending their retreat are driving the Germans to desperate sacrifices in their efforts to check the allies' advance. Their losses are extremely heavy and their dead lie all over the field.

French Near Noyon.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans the French troops gained further ground between the Aye and the Oise rivers, taking several villages from the west and south of Roye to the Oise, according to the official communication issued by the war office.

The French first army advancing in the face of stiffened German resistance northwest of Montdidier, has occupied the village of Marquilliers, which lies only three miles and a quarter southwest of Roye, the nerve center of the German Picardy pocket. Grivillers village, four miles and a half southwest of Roye and situated on the Montdidier-Roye railway, also has been taken by the French, the war office communication announces.

The French right, pressing northward north of the Oise, has pushed ahead to within only six and a half miles of Noyon, the southern pivot of the whole German Picardy front. The village of Cambroune, which is that distance from Noyon, has been captured. Muehmont village, two and

TELLS OF HUN ATROCITIES

U. S. Sailor, Formerly With Canadian
Regiment in France, Relates Ex-
periences to Jackies.

Orent Lakes, Ill., Aug. 9.—John A. Dozier, seaman second class, of the Fifth regiment of the naval training station here, is a man you can't keep out of the big fight. Dozier, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Canadian Scottish battalion in 1915. Dozier took active part in the heroic

three-quarter miles below Cambroune also is in French hands.

French troops have captured the entire massif of Boulogne-La Grasse and penetrated to the east of Bus, 3 1/2 miles east of Montdidier.

For Sufferers Heavy Losses.

London, Aug. 12.—Strong German attacks delivered with fresh reserves against the British at Lillies and north and south of that village were repulsed, and in the fighting the Germans suffered great losses, according to the British official communication received from Field Marshal Haig.

British cavalry are reported operating close to the town of Nesle. (Nesle is six miles southeast of Chaulnes.) Many hours ago the British, French and American troops had reached, roughly, the old lines held by the Germans before their retirement to the Hindenburg line. They have now pushed beyond in many places.

Goyencourt, two miles northwest of Roye, is reported to have fallen to British troops.

French troops continue to follow up their successes, pushing far east of Montdidier and taking many additional prisoners and enemy guns.

The retreat of the Germans has been disorderly, hurried as they were by French cavalry and armored cars. They have been making vain efforts to disengage themselves from the French pursuit.

British Move on Heights.

The German defense was stiffened southwest of Noyon, but the French nevertheless gained a stronger foothold on the heights of Thiescourt.

The British pushed forward on their left flank north of the Somme and made progress also south of the river.

Between the Aye and Oise French troops captured the entire massive chain of hills of Boulogne-Le Grasse and penetrated to the east of Bus, six and one-half miles east of Montdidier. Moreuil-Lamotte has been captured and the French line pushed two miles to the north of Chaulnes.

A German local attack north of Kemmel on the Flanders front, was repulsed after sharp fighting.

Chaulnes, the key to the southern line of the German salient, was captured by Australian and Canadian troops. The fall of Chaulnes is said to have followed a desperate struggle with strong German forces rushed up to cover the retreat.

Fires Behind Line.

Large fires and long transport columns in the enemy's back areas strengthen the belief his heavy counter-attacks against the British are intended to afford time to evacuate his stores.

The reports show extreme confusion among the enemy forces in their precipitate retreat.

Among the prisoners taken are generals, colonels and officers of all grades. Eleven divisions of Generals Von Hutier and Von Marwitz have been identified by prisoners taken.

The allies have penetrated to Chaulnes in the center of their Picardy attack. This town is 12 miles east of Hamard, where the assault began. Moreuil, Rosieres, Reconn-sur-Matz, Marlemont and scores of lesser towns have been recaptured.

Montdidier has fallen to the French and Albert is in imminent danger. Nesle, Roye, Lassigny, Bray and even Peronne are threatened.

Cut Off Germans' Biggest Rail Base.

Important German lines of communication have been cut. French troops by entering Chaulnes captured the biggest German rail base in the salient. Other important rail points are under bombardment by artillery and airplanes. The enemy retirement within the salient is reported to be greatly congested and great numbers of men and huge quantities of material are being cut off.

In their smash forward the allies have torn to pieces eleven German divisions. Some of these are in such condition that they can be of little use to the German command for a long time to come, and probably some of them can never be reformed.

The allied casualties, it is reported, are not more than 9,000 for the three days, less than a quarter of the number of prisoners so far counted. This remarkable situation is believed to be due to the refusal of the Germans to counter-attack.

It was at Morlaucourt that the first Americans were employed. Co-operating with the British, they helped capture the village and the heights to the southward and held them against counter-attacks. They also took Chilly spur, north of the Somme, and continued to advance. It is reported that one division (27,500 Americans) were in the fighting at this point.

German Attacks Fall.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 12.—The Germans have attacked the Americans along the Vesle three times within the last 24 hours. The Americans met these attacks with machine gun fire and in one case with hand-to-hand fighting. A third German counter-attack netted the Americans 80 prisoners. The three attacks made no material change in the situation. Last Friday the Americans captured the village of Fismette, which is a mile north of Esmes.

fighting at Vimy Ridge and at the Somme. He tells with a catch in his voice of a bombing attack in which two of his "bunkies" were captured by the Prussians and the horror that followed.

"About fifteen minutes later," he says, "the Germans raised two huge crosses above their trenches, and hanging to them were our two comrades, who had been crucified. We sent a machine gun volley over at our own two men and put them out of their misery at once."

GREAT WAR EXHIBIT

Government Sending Complete
Display to Chicago.

People of This Region Are to Be
Shown All the Material of War-
fare and Countless Trophies
Taken From the Boches.

Chicago.—The United States government has chosen Chicago as the site of the biggest and most complete war exposition in this country since the war began, and for two weeks, beginning September 2, the people of this city and of the surrounding country will have the opportunity of seeing samples of all the war material used by the allied troops, and also many trophies taken by them from the Boches. The exhibits fill seventeen railway cars.

It is not a private money making affair, but an official exposition, given by the government through the committee on public information and the Illinois State Council of Defense, and in which the governments of France, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, and Belgium participate. Nothing is for sale. Nothing is to be promoted. The admission fee will be very small, and if it pays the bare expenses of bringing the exhibits here and placing them before the public, that is all that is wanted. If there should be a surplus, it goes by law into the United States treasury and reduces by that much the burdens of the taxpayer.

Will Reproduce Battlefield.

It will be a battlefield, reproduced faithfully to the smallest detail, within the limitations of the grounds. Front line trenches will be there, laid out by the very officer who laid them out in that Flanders battlefield where the Princess Pats fought until there are now but three men left alive of the original regiment.

It will show No Man's Land—all but the ghastly death scenes and one can well imagine them—that strip of ground ruled over by jealous Death where neither Boche nor human being dares set foot except by stealth and in the darkest hour of night. No Man's Land, with its great cellars dug by shells, with its plowed and torn and pulverized dirt and gravel, with its wilderness of barbed wire entanglements, with its wrecks of guns and wagons and airplanes.

First aid stations will be shown, with the blessed sign of the Red Cross in the entrance—favorite mark for German shells.

Guns of all sizes and kinds, with soldiers and sailors to man them and show how they are used; airplanes, signal stations, listening posts, fire control stations—everything that can be reproduced in so small a field, will be shown.

There will be the incendiary pastels of which every German soldier at the beginning of the war carried sixty. With these they burned houses and churches. The city of Louvain was burned with them.

Show American Trophies.

Of the greatest interest to Americans will be the war material used by our boys, and the trophies captured by them from the enemy. Oh, yes, there are guns and plunder of all kinds taken from the proud Germans by the Yankee boys—and if it is possible to get them here in time there will be a big display of cannon captured by Chicago troops in the great battle now raging between the Marne and the Aisne. A cable has been sent to General Pershing asking him, if possible, to ship some of the booty over in time for the great exposition at Chicago.

The Italian exhibit contains a great many specimens of Austrian guns and shells. There is an incendiary bomb dropped on Venice in an effort to burn that splendid city; an Austrian floating mine; guns from Austrian submarines; torpedoes taken from Austrian submarines destroyed by the Italian navy, and the innumerable forms of rifles, trench tools, shells, periscopes, bayonets, and clothing used by the Italian army.

Remembering their beloved cathedral of Reims, the French have placed with their exhibit a shrine, wrecked by the Germans. But they also have spoils taken in the hottest battles—guns and gun carriages, "whizz-bangs," trench mortars, mine wrecks, German 8-inch incendiary shells, airplanes of the type which tried to destroy Paris, and Zeppelin bombs. There is a complete exhibit of the famous French field gun, the "75."

Gone From Cruiser Emden.

The British exhibit includes guns from the cruiser Emden, which a British ship destroyed; guns taken from the Turks; guns captured in Gallipoli, and all manner of wreckage from a score of battlefields. Of great interest are the British medals awarded for conspicuous bravery or great service to the empire.

Canada, of course, sets great store by her trophies from famous Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Ypres and wherever the rugged fighters met the Hun.

A Measure of Motives.

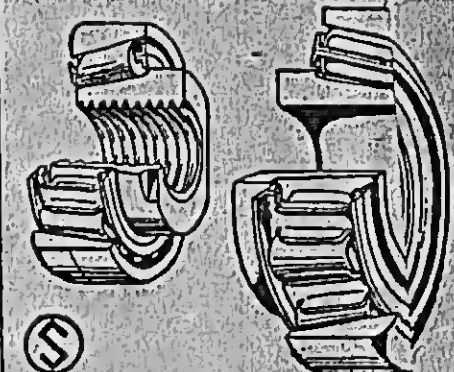
"At last you agree with that old tongue with whom you have had so much bitter debate."
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "He's right for once. It's entirely his personal interest to be so."

Wanted Advice.

"I have called, sir," said the young man, "to ask you a serious question."
"Well?"
"Knowing her as well as you do, would you advise me to marry your daughter?"

ASTHMA
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment Now
All Druggists Guarantee

This Is A BEANG



For Ford and Chevrolet Front Wheels

It can be installed by any one a few minutes with no tools but a wrench.

It is practically everlasting and an absolute stop to bearing troubles.

Every car on the market set at \$125.00 or over is equipped with roller bearings. There is a reason.

Put your car in the same class as a forger your front wheel worries by jilling

F. W. S. ADJUSTABLE ROLLER BEARINGS

Price per set
for both front wheels \$10.00

Ask your dealer or order direct and we will mail prepaid on receipt of cash.

THE BEARING SHOP

1400 S. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Jr., Invention of a new and improved roller bearing. Best Pat.

**Soldiers Sooth
Skin Trouble
with Cuticur**
Soothes, cures, and relieves all skin troubles. Cuticur, Dept. 2, Boston

DAISY FLY KILLER
placed anywhere
attracts and kills
all flies, beetles,
caterpillars, etc.
Made of metal, can't
be burned or
damaged. Kills all
flies, etc. in 10
minutes. 10c per
box. Write for
free literature.

PYTHIANS
—Read the best Pythian
journal published—One
year One Dollar—Send
your subscription to-day
and be presented with a copy of "Pythian
Pythians" FREE, a booklet containing gems
of thought and Pythianism to all members
of the Order. Address THE PYTHIANS
Bldg., Room 10, Pythian Castle, San Diego, Calif.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 33-1918.

The Poor White.

A congressman praising America's
marvelous war production, said the
other day:

"Our war work is going to be so
splendid that it will make other countries
seem like poor whites beside us."

"You know the poor white story?
It's a story about a man in a Missis-
sippi village who squatted down on his
porch—at seven o'clock in the morning
and sat hour after hour motionless
except for the steady movement of his
jaws chewing niggerhead."

"Finally his wife came to the door
and said in a despairing kind of voice:
"Ain't ye goin' to work today?"

"Naw," said the man.

"Why not?" she whined.

"Ain't got time!"

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil,
the famous national remedy of Holland,
has been recognized as an infallible relief
from all forms of kidney and bladder dis-
orders. Its very age is proof that it must
have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with peain or ecies
in the back, feel tired in the morning,
headaches, indigestion, nervousness, painful
or too frequent passage of urine, irritation
or stinging in the bladder, you will almost
certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL
Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good
old remedy that has stood the test for
hundreds of years, prepared in the proper
quantity and convenient form to take.
It is imported direct from Holland labo-
ratories, and you can get it at any
drug store. It is a standard, old-time
home remedy and needs no introduction.
Each capsule contains one dose of five
drops and is pleasant and easy to take.
It will quickly relieve these stiffened
joints, backache, rheumatism, lam-
bago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick
dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded
if they do not relieve you. But be sure
to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand.
In boxes, three sizes—Adv.

The Time.

"And do you raise your voice in
prayer every day?" asked the plump
old lady of the applicant for the job
of cook.

"No'm; every night, but we can
probably arrange our hours so they
won't interfere."

The Reason Why.

"Chalmie, yer got one stockin' on
inside out."
"I know it. Dero was a hole on do
outside."

The Diagnosis.

"Hasn't the patient a decidedly de-
veloped case of egotism?"
"No; just plain, ordinary fits."

**Your Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by expo-
sure to Sun, Dust and Wind
quickly relieved by Murio
Eye Remedy. No Stinging,
Just Eye Comfort. At
Your Druggist or by mail 60c per Bottle.
For Book of the Eye free write
Murio Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.**

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. HENSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"



WILLIAM A. ROSING

Antioch's Candidate for County Treasurer

Four years ago he received the very loyal support of a great group of friends and acquaintances. Since that time he has built up a substantial business in this village, and believes that all who supported him four years ago will support him at the present time.

He proposes to conduct a clean cut campaign, using no personalities. If elected, he promises the voters of Lake county to place the county money in safe depositories and to obtain for the public money the largest commercial rate of interest possible.

He may not be able to meet all the voters of Lake county, but promises as efficient administration of the office of County Treasurer, if elected, as he has maintained in the transaction of his own business.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the Lower House of the General Assembly. Another term will complete twenty years of continual service for this district, and I have looked to that attainment with some, I trust, pardonable, personal pride. However, more important is the fact that I have wished to aid Governor Lowden in his endeavor to make Illinois a more fit place to live in after the boys come home from the war.

In connection with my record the Legislative Voters' League said recently: "Edward D. Shurtleff, representative (Rep.) was Governor Lowden's floor leader in the house. Had it not been for his efforts it is unlikely that the Governor's administrative code bill could have been passed. He refused appointment as head of a House Committee and gave most of his time to furthering the passage of administration measures."

Governor Lowden said at Woodstock, September 6th, 1917: "I want to say a word about one of your citizens. I want to take advantage of his absence today. I refer to Edward D. Shurtleff. I want you people of his home county to realize that, during the present administration, Mr. Shurtleff was my right arm; all during the planning of the administration code he was with me and worked zealously and efficiently. I don't know what I would have done without him; I am confident that results would not have been what they were. And, whether we have peace or war, I shall need him more than ever in the future. Therefore, I want to say to you people here that you must not permit him not to be a candidate for re-election as I have heard might be the case."

I have had numerous conferences with Governor Lowden since that time as to the program he is trying to work out in "correcting, revising and advancing the Administrative Code," in "Revenue matters," in "Court Practice matters,"—in a "New Election Law,"—and in an effort to get a "NEW STATE CONSTITUTION," and to help make Illinois a better place to live in for all its people.

I feel that the electorate of this district know where I stand on public matters, and the service I have performed, so that I need not restate them. I expect to vote for the National Amendment.

A campaign is being made against me, pretending to be friendly, conceding my nomination and election, and insisting that I shall have many votes to spare. If this advice should be carried to its logical conclusion, I would have no votes at all. Their purpose is to persuade the voters that they are friendly to me, that I can be nominated and elected without votes, and that "an issue" calls for another man.

I earnestly solicit the votes of every Republican in the district who believes I should be returned,—and even at that it is more than probable I will have none to spare.

Thanking you sincerely for your support and confidence in the past, I am

Very respectfully,

EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF,

Marengo, Illinois.

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

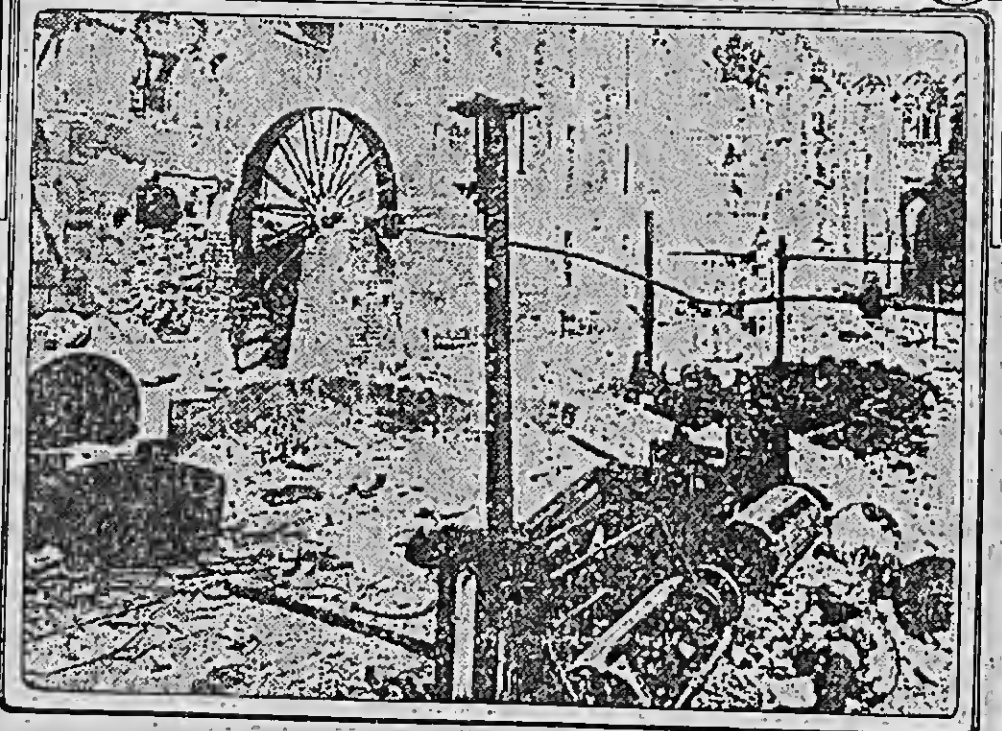
Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

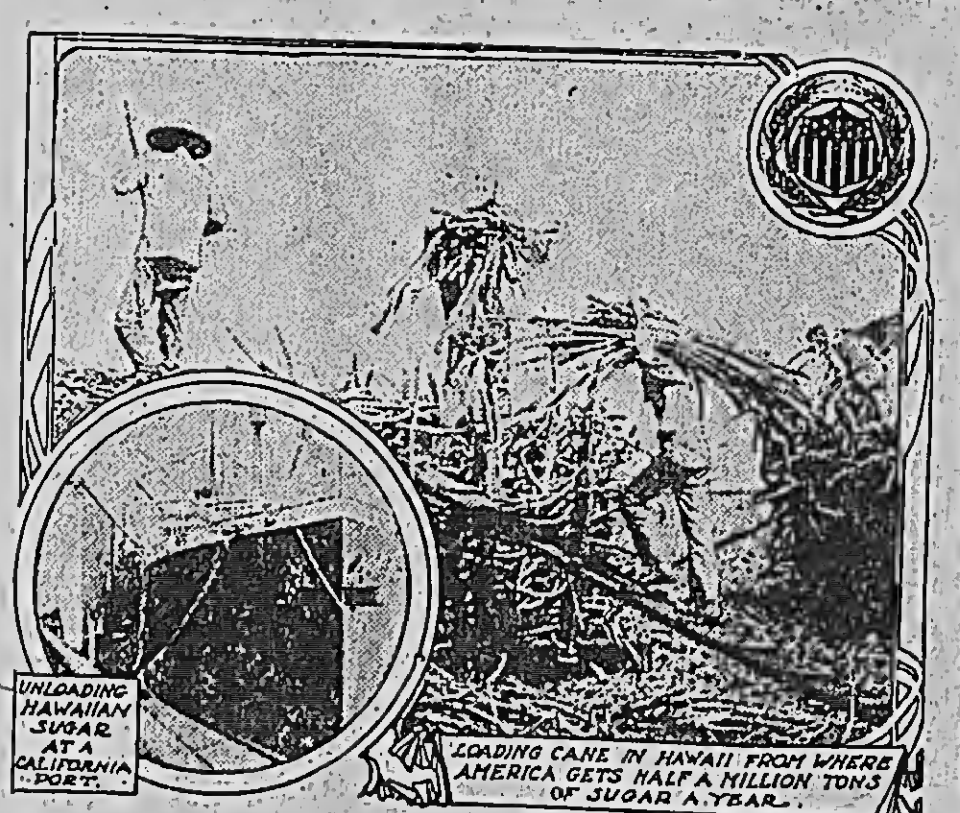
Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

French Sugar Mills Destroyed



France must import sugar today, most of it from this side of the ocean, because the largest portion of French sugar beet land is in German hands. As a result, the French people have been placed on a sugar ration of about 18 pounds a year for domestic use; and an average sugar crop of about a pound and a half a month. This photograph shows how the German troops destroyed French sugar mills. Thanks to the French rationing system the annual consumption has been cut to 900,000 tons, according to reports reaching the United States Food Administration. Before the war France had an average sugar crop of about 750,000 tons of sugar and had some left over for export.

Saving Sugar Saves Shipping



AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.



Packers' Profits —Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

when the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over *four and a half billion dollars*—or only about *three cents* on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation, between profits and sales:

Profits

Sales

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper?

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration, since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



I desire to announce to my many friends that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Lake County, subject to the Primaries on September 11th.

In asking their support at the primary I am doing so entirely on my previous record as Sheriff during the one term I held that important office, during the year 1910-1914. If renominated and elected, I shall do all within my power to again administer the duties of the office in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

I appreciate the support already given me throughout the county and am willing to let my previous record stand as the basis for asking support at the coming primary.

ELMER J. GREEN.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

Local and Personal Happenings

Sale is now on at the Annex, Antioch Cash Shoe Store.

J. H. McVey was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Band concert on Main street tomorrow evening.

Next Wednesday at the Majestic, "The Inner Shrine."

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Christofferson, Sunday, Aug. 11, a son.

Don't fail to see "Even as You and I" at the Majestic Saturday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob VanPat-ten on Monday, Aug. 12, a daughter.

Monday at the Majestic Barney Sherry in "Fanatics" and official War Review.

Mrs. W. A. Taylor of Waukegan is spending this week at the home of her parents here.

Sunday at the Majestic, Claire McDowell in "The Ship of Doom" and Ford weekly.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the man who shows results. Phone 237-238.

Miss Lillian Fairman, entertained the Charles Russell family of Lake Forest, and Mrs. John Simms of Racine over Sunday.

Fred Mau has been honorably discharged from the army on account of disability. He is now employed in an ammunition plant in Chicago.

Miss Emma Koyes who has been spending the past week with Mrs. S. Straghan, returned to her home at Fond du Lac, Wis. Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. Cropper of Chicago visited relatives in this vicinity this week, having come here to attend the funeral of her nephew, Robert Herman, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. McClune of Minneapolis, are visiting relatives in this vicinity having been called here to attend the funeral of their son-in-law, Robert Herman.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will meet at the home of Mrs. Frank Harden, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Visitors welcome.

Don't forget this sale will continue for 30 days. Antioch Cash Shoe Store Annex.

The village board is this week advertising for bids for the driving of a ten inch well. They consider that the drilling of a new well is the best solution of the present water problem.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, August 14, at 2:30 o'clock. Members are urged to be present, as officers for the ensuing year are to be elected at this meeting. L. M. Jones, Sec.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herman of Lawton, Oklahoma, former residents of this village, are visiting their many relatives in and about Antioch, having accompanied the remains of their son Robert to this place for burial.

H. C. Burnett of Waukegan is to be County chairman of Lake county in the fourth Liberty Loan drive which starts Sept. 28. He acted in that capacity in the third loan drive and was re-appointed by Herman Clifford, Federal Reserve Director of Sales of Illinois.

A. M. Christensen, who has conducted a tailor shop in this village for several years past, this week closed his place of business on Lake street. Like every other line of business, tailoring has been hard hit by the war, and Mr. Christensen states that under the present conditions his shop is not a paying proposition.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all the neighbors and friends who turned out to help us so kindly at our recent fire on Aug. 8. Henry Hunter and family.

Safety Matches Cause of Disease.
"Four writers in turn," says the Ugeskrift for Laeger, Copenhagen, "describe cases of eczema which they were unable to explain in the otherwise healthy patients until they learned of Jingsh's experience with local poisoning of the skin from the use of a certain brand of safety matches. In most of the patients the burn was on the thighs corresponding to the trouser pockets in which they carried the match boxes."

Browning Holds Record.

The first Browning gun was made by John M. Browning when he was thirteen years old. It was not a machine gun, as may be surmised. Mr. Browning invented more successful firearms than any ten other men in history.—Forum.

Ideals.

We must love ideals and struggle toward them ourselves, but we must not use them excessively in the measurement of others.—David Swing.

Antioch Cash Shoe Store sale will continue for 30 days.

Mrs. Elsie Schroeder of Chicago is the guest of her parents this week.

See the Official War Review at the Majestic every Monday evening.

Bert Pitman was home from the Great Lakes the fore part of this week.

Charles Blunt left on Saturday last for a visit with relatives at Minneapolis.

"Even as You and I" at the Majestic theater Saturday night. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Bargains are still on and will be on for the next 30 days at the Antioch Cash Shoe Store Annex.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co., 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

A card was received this (Thursday) morning saying that the ship upon which Archie Mapthorp sailed had arrived safely in France.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. These wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's on Aug. 25.

There will be mass at St. Peter's church, Antioch every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At Lake Villa at 9:00 o'clock. At Ingleside at 9:00 o'clock and at Fox Lake (Mineola) at 10:15.

Georgia Bacon who was operated on for the removal of her tonsils at the Woodstock hospital a week ago last Saturday was brought to her home here last Friday and has since been quite seriously ill. Last Saturday she sustained a very severe hemorrhage and for a time was in a critical condition. However at the present time she is very much improved.

There will be a service at Allendale Farm Chapel this coming Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p. m. The service will be the Episcopal vesper service and will be assisted by the Allendale choir of thirty boys. Mr. Edward Bradley invites the entire congregation of St. Ignatius' church to be present. There will also be a dressed parade at 4 p. m. and the service will follow this.

The bazaar given in the opera house by the ladies of the Episcopal Guild on Tuesday was an unqualified success. A very large crowd was in attendance throughout the entire day and evening. Each and every booth was well patronized and practically all of the fancy articles were disposed of. A very large crowd attended the cantata and also the dance in the evening. The proceeds have not as yet been figured up but it is certain that a substantial sum will be realized.

A near tragedy was enacted at the opera house corner Monday afternoon, when Robert Lewis was knocked down by an auto driven by Oliver Mathews. Mr. Mathews was on his way home from the post office and was driving at a very moderate rate of speed. There was quite a number of autos at the corner and a large touring coming from the west failed to heed the warning of the guide post, and in trying to avoid them Mathews was crowded in so that when the two little girls, Robert Lewis and Josephine Micheli, ran from behind another auto directly into his path. He could not swing out, but he applied the brakes and stopped in about twelve feet, but not before the child was hit by the fender and knocked down. Fortunately she was practically uninjured, a few slight bruises and some scratches being the extent. The slow speed at which Mathews was driving was the only reason that a serious accident was avoided.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express to our many friends in this community, our sincere appreciation for their kindness toward us in our recent sorrow.

Mrs. Robert Herman,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herman.

Eels for Canning.

Canned and oiled eels are new enterprises talked of in Japanese fishing circles, as these fish are found almost everywhere along the coast. At present only a limited amount of each year's catch is eaten, by far the larger proportion being used for fertilizer.

Peet's Many Qualities.

The peet must like be polished by an intercourse with the world as with the studies of taste; one to whom labor is negligence, refinement a science, and art a torture.—Disraeli.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Cllo, Iowa.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Barber shop. Eugene Pelletier, Wilmet, Wis.

WANTED—To buy 7-room cottage overlooking lake. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Seed rye. Albert E. Jack, Antioch, Ill. Farmer's phone.

FOR SALE—Sears auto buggy top with 1 pair side curtains for \$1.00, at Watson's.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT—After August 1, the hall now occupied by the Masonic lodge. Inquire of H. J. Brogan.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 491t

FOR SALE—Studebaker car in good condition. Price \$150.00. Inquire of John Poland, care of H. H. Crandall, Lake Catherine.

FOR SALE—An Elgin Six in A1 condition. We demonstrate. Owner has no use for it. Goes for \$450 if taken at once. Inquire at Candy store next door to Majestic theater.

Church Services

Methodist Episcopal Church

S. E. Pellock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.

11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

1:30 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League.

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

A. D. KOLKEBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.

2:45 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month.

Second Sunday German services. Last English.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Odd Fellows' hall, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.



To the Republican Voters of Lake County

I am a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the Republican primary, September 11, 1918.

If nominated and elected it will be my endeavor to conduct the office strictly on business principles.

I will expect and accept only the salary of the office as my compensation. All earnings of the office and all interest earned on funds will be returned to the people.

I will see as many of the voters personally as possible before the primary, but in case I do not see you, I assure you I will appreciate your support and will do my best to protect your interests.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD J. YEOMAN,
Waukegan, Ill.

REALLY NO SECRET

Power to Charm Lies in Forgetfulness of Self.

Women Who Fascinate Have Simply Developed the Art or Power of Putting Others "On Good Terms With Themselves."

A vicious woman writer seeking the secret of feminine fascination, finds it in the art or power some women have of charming others by putting them, as a bluff Britisher phrased it, "on rippling good terms with themselves." Is not this a characteristic of almost all these persons, men and women, whom we like the best and enjoy the most? Do they not, either by artifice or by instinct, endeavor to make the people they meet feel that they amount to something, know something, have some excellence, attractiveness or interesting qualities, and thus put them on pleasant terms with themselves. The persons who are least adept at this or least inclined to try it are the self-centered, self-important, people completely absorbed in their own affairs and not wise or well-bred in little worlds of which they are the centers, and may be said in a certain sense to revolve about themselves.

This is a characteristic brought up from lower forms of life from which we are ancestrally derived and only in part outgrown. For, most animals, the only concerns of the least importance are those which directly affect themselves. They are egocentric. The things that touch them make up their world and they have no interests outside of that. More than any other animal the dog can sink his personality so to speak, subordinate himself and make his master's interests his own. Only infrequent individuals of other species can or will do this. Hence dogs as a rule are more companionable for men than any other living creatures below him in the evolutionary scale.

But to return to human beings. Josephine was the most beloved and charming woman in France because she took a genuine and kindly interest in the affairs of all with whom she came in touch. She was outgoing, inclusive in her sympathies and thus counteracted antagonism created by Napoleon, who was self-centered to an extraordinary degree. Not to multiply examples, does not experience teach all observant people that in selfishness lies the secret of charm? Are not the lovable people those whose love goes out spontaneously, or appears to be not egocentricity, entire absorption in themselves, a characteristic held in common by most of the people who get on one's nerves? Kind hearts are more than coronets, said Tennyson.

More attractive, therefore, than beauty or the brilliancy and glitter of intellectuality is the drawing power of kindly consideration for others. Fascination is born of the heart, not of the mind; and whether instinctive or acquired, would seem to be the surest of entering into the lives of others and putting them, as the Englishman said, on good terms with themselves.—Rich-ester Post-Express.

She Knew Better Anyhow.

A certain small town, seven miles from somewhere else, as the crowd likes, boasted only two physicians, Doctor Smith and Doctor Brown. There was considerable rivalry between the two knights of the pill and powder and when Doctor Smith received a very urgent call from a young farmer about four miles in the country, he left an office full of patients, cranked up what has to be cranked up and was off.

When he arrived at the farmer's house he found that a three-year-old "farmer" had cut his finger. The doctor was chagrined when he saw the "serious" nature of the accident. He thought of the office full of patients he had left and had visions of them walking in single file to the office of Doctor Brown.

"It was very, very silly of you to call me on this case," he said, somewhat testily, to the farmer's wife.

"I knew it was, but Doctor Brown was out."

Strained His Telescope.

The oldest inhabitant of Little Cockleton possesses a telescope which he never uses.

"Why don't you make use of it sometimes, Jimmie?" a neighbor asked.

"It used to be a good 'n," James said sorrowfully, "but it's broke now."

"Broke?" the neighbor asked.

"How's that?"

"Well," James replied, "it was such a good 'n that I could see the old church steeple five miles away quite plain, but Joseph, the sexton, got the lead of it and tried to make out the steeple of the Methodist chapel'n ten miles away. He tried and tried and couldn't, so that he strayed my glass and it's never been right since. Drat Joseph!"

Commander a "Good Fellow."

One of the home-guard boys had on a uniform that was too large for him. While waiting on the station platform for the train to come the commander noticed this boy and coming up to him turned him around and around, looking him over on every side. Finally he said: "Young man, that suit does not fit you."

The boy, not realizing to whom he was talking, promptly retorted: "Well, that is no reason why I should be made a windmill of, is it?"

Luck favored him and the commander laughed.

TALC
Jonteel
25¢

A WOMAN has to breathe the fragrance of Jonteel, the New Odor of twenty-six flowers, only once to know it is a perfume that is rare and expensive.

You expect its price to be fabulously high. But you are astonished and delighted to find that Talc Jonteel sells at a price no higher than that of ordinary powders. Try it today.



King's Drug Store
Exclusive Agents

Fire, Lightning and Tornado
INSURANCE

On Farm and Village property.
Live stock insured against loss by any cause

J. C. JAMES

Notary Public FIRE INSURANCE Justice of the Peace

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

Peculiar Cause of Cellbacy.

Cellbacy is almost unknown among the Moravians, and when it does occur it is nearly always the result of a vow, especially in places where Russian influence is strong. Sometimes a girl is not married in consequence of a vow to a deity—if, for instance, has ruined the crops or some misfortune has befallen the family. Such young women are termed the "wife of the hall king."

Wire From Ounce of Platinum.
Platinum is so ductile that a wire 1,800 miles long could be drawn from a single Troy ounce of the metal.

Cleans the Head.

Many colds in the head are relieved, particularly that heavy, dull feeling, when breathing through the nose is impossible, by employing as a throat and nasal douche half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a glass of warm water. Fill the passages with as much of the liquid as possible; this will clear the passages of obstruction and in a little while breathing through the nose is possible.

Draw Rusted Nails.

First drive them in a little, which breaks the hold, and then they may be drawn out much easier.

OUTWITTING THE HUN

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien

LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN NEARLY STARVES AS HE CRAWLS THROUGH GERMANY AND LUXEMBOURG.

Pat O'Brien, a resident of Moline, Ill., after seeing the American Flying Corps on the Mexican border in 1910, British Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and after a brief training sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active the front. He engages in several hot fights with German planes which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four others, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping a miracle, awakes to find himself a prisoner in a German camp with a bullet hole in his mouth. After a few days in the he is sent to a prison camp at Courtrai. After a short stay is placed upon a train bound for a prison camp in Germany. He takes a desperate chance for liberty. He leaps through a window of the car while the train is travelling thirty miles

CHAPTER VII.

ing Through Germany. The spot at which I made my escape I don't know. Perhaps, after a year, someone on that train be good enough to tell me and I may go back and look for the spot must have made in the rack

I said, I didn't stop very long after I once regained my

I bleeding profusely from the wound caused by the fall, but I held it somewhat with handkerchiefs held to my face, and I also held it to my coat so as to catch the blood as it fell, and not to leave

I stopped I had gone about a mile. Then I took my course from the road and found that I had been going in the direction I should be going, but I could not go back

ending west, therefore, I kept this course for about two and a half hours, but I was very weak from loss of blood. I didn't cover very much ground in that time. Just before daylight, I came to a canal which I knew I had to cross, and I swam it with everything I had on.

This swim, which proved to be the first of a series that I was destined to make, taught me several things.

In the first place, I had forgotten to remove my wrist-watch. This watch had been broken in my fall from the air, but I had it repaired at Courtrai. In the leap from the train, the crystal had been broken again, but it was still going and would probably have been of great service to me in my subsequent adventures, but the swim across the canal ruined it.

Then, too, I had not thought to take my map out of my sock and the water damaged that, too.

Thereafter, whenever I had any swimming to do, I was careful to take such matters into consideration, and my usual practice was to make a bundle of all the things that would be damaged by water and tie it to my head. In this way I was able to keep them dry.

It was now daylight and I knew that it would be suicidal for me to attempt to travel in the daytime. My British uniform would have been fatal to me. I decided to hide in the daytime and travel only at night.

Not far from the canal I could see a heavily-wooded piece of ground, and I made my way there. By this time I had discovered that my left ankle had been strained in my leap from the train, and when I got to the woods I was glad to lie down and rest. The wound in my mouth had been opened, too, when I jumped, and it would have been difficult for me to have swallowed had not the piece of bread, which was to serve for my breakfast, got wet when I swam the canal. I found a safe hiding place in which to spend the day, and I tried to dry some of my clothes, but a slight drizzling rainfall made that out of the question. I knew that I ought to sleep, but so sore as I was, caked with mud and blood, my clothing soaked through and my hunger not nearly appeased, sleep was out of the question. This seemed to me about the longest day I had ever spent, but I was still to learn how long a day can really be and how much longer a night.

When night came I dragged myself together and headed northeast.

My clothing consisted of my Flying Corps uniform, two shirts, no underwear, leather leggings, heavy shoes, a good pair of wool socks and a German cap. I had a wallet containing several hundred francs in paper money and various other papers. I also had a jackknife which I had stolen one day before from the property room at Courtrai, where all the personal effects taken from prisoners were kept. For a day or two I had carried a knapsack, but as I had nothing to carry in it I discarded it.

I traveled rapidly, considering my difficulties, and swam a couple of canals that night, covering in all perhaps ten miles before daylight. Then I located in some low bushes, lying there all day in my wet clothes and finishing my sausage for food. That was the last of my rations.

That night I made perhaps the same distance, but became very hungry and thirsty before the night was over.

For the next six days I still figured that I was in Germany, and I was living on nothing but cabbage, sugar beets and an occasional carrot, always in the raw state just as I got them out of the fields. The water I drank was often very rank. One night I lay in a cabbage patch for an hour lapping the dew from the leaves with my tongue.

During this period I realized that I must avoid meeting anyone at all hazards. I was in the enemy's country and my uniform would have been a dead give-away. Anyone who captured me or who gave information from which my capture resulted might have been sure of a handsome reward. I knew that it was necessary for me to make progress as fast as possible, but the main consideration was to keep out of sight, even if it took me a year to get to Holland, which was my objective. From my map I estimated that I was about thirty-five miles from Strassburg when I made my leap from the train, and if I could travel in a straight line I had perhaps one hundred and fifty miles to travel. As it was, however, I was compelled to make many detours, and I figured that two hundred and fifty miles was nearer the extent of the journey ahead of me.

In several parts of this country I had to travel through forests of young pine trees about twelve feet high. They were very close together and looked almost as if they had been set out. They proved to be a serious obstacle to me because, I could not see the stars through them and I was relying upon the heaven to guide me to freedom. I am not much of an astronomer, but I know the Pole Star when I see it. But for it I wouldn't be here today!

I believed it rained every night and day while I was making my way through Germany and Luxembourg.

My invariable program at this stage of my journey was to travel steadily all night until about six in the morning, when I would commence looking around for a place wherein to hide during the day. Low bushes or woods back from the road, as far as possible from the traveled pathway, usually



"I Found Myself Right in a German Back Yard."

served me for this purpose. Having found such a spot I would drop down and try to sleep. My overcoat was my only covering, and that was usually soaked through, either from the rain or from swimming.

The only sleep I got during those days was from exhaustion, and it usually came to me towards dusk when it was time for me to start again.

It was a mighty fortunate thing for me that I was not a smoker. Somehow I have never used tobacco in any form. I was now fully repaid for whatever pleasure I had foregone in the past as a result of my habits in that particular, because my sufferings would certainly have been intensified now if, in addition to lack of food and rest, I had had to endure a craving for tobacco.

About the sixth night I was so drowsy and exhausted when the time

came for me to be on the move, that I was very much tempted to sleep through the night. I knew, however, that that would be a bad precedent to establish and I wouldn't give in.

I plugged wearily along and about 11 o'clock, after I had covered perhaps four miles, I sat down to rest for a moment on a shock of brush which was sheltered from the drizzle somewhat by other shocks which were stacked there. It was daylight when I awoke, and I found myself right in a German backyard. You can imagine that I lost no time in getting out of that neighborhood and I made up my mind right there and then that I would never give away to that "lured feeling" again.

In the daytime, in my hiding place, wherever it happened to be, I had plenty of opportunity to study my map, and before very long I knew it almost by heart. Unfortunately, however, it did not show all the rivers and canals which I encountered, and sometimes it fooled me completely.

It must have been about the ninth night that I crossed into Luxembourg, but though this principally is officially neutral, it offered me no safer a haven than Belgium would. The Huns have violated the neutrality of both, and discovery would have been followed by the same consequences as capture in Germany proper.

In the nine days I had covered perhaps seventy-five miles, and I was that much nearer liberty, but the lack of proper food, the constant wearing of wet clothes, and the loss of sleep and rest had reduced me to a very much weakened condition. I doubted very much whether I would be able to continue, but I plugged along.

CHAPTER VIII.

Nine Days in Luxembourg.

I was now heading northwest and I thought that by keeping that course I would get out of Luxembourg and into Belgium, where I expected to be a little better off, because the people of Luxembourg were practically the same as Germans.

One of the experiences I had in Luxembourg which I shall never forget occurred the first day that I spent there. I had traveled all night and I was feeling very weak. I came to a small wood with plenty of low underbrush, and picked out a thick clump of bushes which was not in line with any paths, crawled in and lay down to spend the day.

The sun could just reach me through an opening in the trees above and I took off all my clothes except my shirt and hung them on the bushes to dry in the sun. As the sun moved I moved the clothes around correspondingly, because tired as I was I could take only catnaps.

That afternoon I awoke from one of these naps with a start. There were voices not a dozen feet from me! My first impulse was to jump to my feet and sell my life as dearly as I could, but on second thought I decided to look before I leapt. Peeping through the underbrush I could just discern two men calmly chopping down a tree, and conversing as they worked. I thanked my lucky stars that I had not jumped up on my first impulse, for I was apparently quite safe as long as I lay where I was.

It then occurred to me that if the tree upon which they were working should happen to fall in my direction it would crush me to death. It was too close to reach me and big enough to kill me if it landed in my direction and as I could only see the heads of the men who were chopping it down, I was unable to tell which way they planned to have it fall.

There was this much in my favor: the chances of the tree falling in just my direction were not very great and there was more than an even chance that the men would be wise enough to tell it so that it would not, because if it landed in the bushes the task of trimming the branches from the trunk would be so much harder.

But even without this feeling of security, there was really nothing else I could do but wait and see what fate had in store for me. I lay there watching the top of the tree for more than an hour. Time and time again I saw it sway and fancied it was coming my direction, and it was all I could do to keep my place, but a moment later I would hear the crash of the men's axes, and I knew that my imagination had played me a trick.

I was musing on the sorry plight I was in—weak, nearly starving to death, a refugee in a hostile country, and waiting patiently to see which way a tree was going to fall, when there came a loud crack, and I saw the top of the tree sway and fall almost opposite to the place where I lay! I had guessed right.

Later I heard some children's voices and again peering through the underbrush I saw that they had brought the men their lunch. You can't realize how I felt to see them eating their lunch so near at hand, and to know that, hungry as I was, I could have none of it. I was getting tempted to go boldly up to them and take a chance of get-

ting a share, but I did not know whether they were Germans or not, and I had gone through too much to risk my liberty even for food. I swallowed my hunger instead.

Shortly afterwards it began to rain and about 4 o'clock the men left. I crawled out as fast as I could and scurried around looking for crumbs, but found none, and when darkness came I went on my way once more.

That night I came to a river and as it was the first time my clothes had been dry in a long time, I thought I would try to keep them that way as long as possible. I accordingly took off all my things and made them into two bundles, planning to carry one load across and then swim back for the other.

The river was quite wide, but I am a fairly good swimmer and I figured I could rest awhile after the first trip before going back for the second bundle.

The first swim was uneventful. When I landed on the other side I drank till my thirst was quenched and then swam back. After resting awhile I started across a third time, with my shoes and several other things firmly tied to my head. Just about ten feet from the opposite bank one of the shoes worked its way loose and sank in about eight feet of water. There was nothing to do but finish the trip and then go back and dive for the missing shoe, as I could not go on with a single shoe.

Diving in my weakened condition was a considerable strain, but I had to have that shoe and I kept at it for nearly an hour before I eventually found it, and I was pretty nearly all in by that time.

That was the last time I ever took my shoes off, for my feet were becoming so swollen that I figured if I took my shoes off I might not be able to get them on again.

This stunt of crossing the river and diving for the lost shoe had consumed about three hours, and after resting some fifteen minutes I went on my way again. I had gone nearly a mile when I came to another river, about the same size as the one I had just crossed. I walked along the bank awhile, thinking I might be lucky enough to find a boat or a bridge, but after walking about half an hour I received one of those disappointments which "come once in a lifetime." I found that this river was the one I had just swum!

I had swum it on the bend and was still on the wrong side. I had made only a short detour in the first place I would have avoided all the annoyance of the past three hours and saved my strength and time. I was never so mad in my life at myself as I was to think that I had not paid more attention to the course of the stream before I undertook to cross it, but as a matter of fact, there was really no way of telling. The river was not shown on the map at all.

Now I had to cross it, whereas before I could have turned it. I walked boldly into the water, not bothering to take my clothes off this time, nor did I ever bother to take them off afterwards when swimming canals and rivers. I found it was impossible to keep them dry anyway, and so I might just as well swim in them and save time.

All the next day I spent in a forest, to which my night's travel had brought me about 5 o'clock in the morning. I kept on my way through the woods until daylight came, and then, thinking the place would afford fairly good concealment, I concluded to rest until night.

The prospects of even a good sleep were dismal, however, for about the time the sun's face should have appeared, a drizzling rain began and I gave up my search for a dry spot which would serve me as a bed. Some of the leaves were beginning to fall, but of course there was not enough of them to form a covering for the ground, and the dampness seemed to have penetrated everywhere.

I wandered around through the woods for two or three hours looking for shelter, but without any success, for, although the trees were large, the forest was not dense, and there was practically no brush or shrubbery. Consequently one could get a fairly clear view for some distance, and I knew it would be unwise to drop off to sleep just any place, or someone would surely happen on to me.

Once I came very near to the ends of the woods and heard voices of men driving by in a wagon, but I couldn't make out just what they were, and instinct told me I had better not come out of the woods, so I turned back. Here and there small artificial ditches had been dug, which at a dry season might have cradled a weary fugitive, but now they, too, were filled with water. Once I looked out a good big tree and large branches and thought I might climb into it and go to sleep, but the longer I looked at it the more I realized that it would require more energy than I had in my present weak and exhausted condition, so I didn't attempt that.

Finally I chose a spot that looked a bit drier than the rest, concluded to

take a chance on being discovered and throw myself down for a nap. I was extremely nervous, though, throughout that whole day, and would scarcely get settled into a comfortable position and doze off for a few minutes when, startled by some sound in the woods, I would suddenly awake.

After what seemed like a year or more, night finally came, and with a "dud" sky, low-hanging clouds and still more rain. There was not a star in the sky, of course, and that made it very bad, because without the aid of the stars I had absolutely no way of knowing which direction I was going. It was just a case of taking a chance. I probably would have been better off if I had simply picked out a place and stayed there until the weather improved, but naturally I was impatient to be on my way when each day without food only lessened my strength and my ultimate chances of reaching the frontier.

So I left the woods and struck off in the direction which I thought was north. I hadn't been at all sure of my bearings the day before, and as it had rained the sun failed entirely to help me out, but I was almost sure I had the right direction and trusted to luck. That night I found more rivers, canals and swamps than I ever found in my life before, but I had the good fortune to stumble on to some celery, and after my diet of beets it surely was a treat. Perhaps it's unnecessary to add that I took on a good supply of celery and for days I went along chewing celery like a cow would a cud.

Along towards morning, when I supposed I had gotten in a fairly good lap of my journey—perhaps seven or eight miles—I began to recognize certain objects as familiar landmarks. At least, I thought I had seen them before and as I traveled along I knew positively I had seen certain objects very recently. Off at a right angle—not over a quarter of a mile—I noticed some fairly good sized woods and thought I would go over there to hide that day, because it looked as though the sun was going to shine, and I hoped to get my clothes dry, and perhaps get a decent sleep. I had this celery and a large beet, so I knew I would be able to live the day through.

Finally I made my way over to the woods. It was still too dark in among the trees to do much in the way of selecting my quarters for the day and I could not go a step farther. So I waited on the edge of the forest until dawn and then set out to explore the place, with a view to finding some nook where I might sleep. Imagine my disgust and discouragement, too, when an hour or so later I came upon the exact place where I had spent the day before, and I realized that all night long I had been circling the very woods I was trying to get away from. I think perhaps I had gone all of a quarter of a mile in the right direction, but then had lost my bearings entirely, and daylight found me with nothing accomplished.

The sun, however, did come out that day, and I welcomed its warm rays, as they, perhaps, have never been welcomed before. I was very tired—just about all in—but I spent a better day in the woods than the previous one.

That night the stars came out; I located my friend, the North Star, and tried to make up for lost time. But when one is making only seven or eight miles a day, or rather a night, one night lost means a whole lot, especially when each day keeps him from freedom. Such ill fortune and discouragements as this were harder to endure, I believe, than the actual hunger, and the accompanying worry naturally reduced my weight. At times I was furiously angry with myself for the mistakes I made and the foolish things I did, but I always tried to see something funny about the situation, whatever it might be, that relieved the strain of habit and helped to pass the time away. I think if a man is overburdened with a sense of humor and wants to get rid of it, this trip I took would be an excellent remedy for it. Right at this time I would have welcomed anything for a companion. I believe even a snake would have been a Godsend to me.

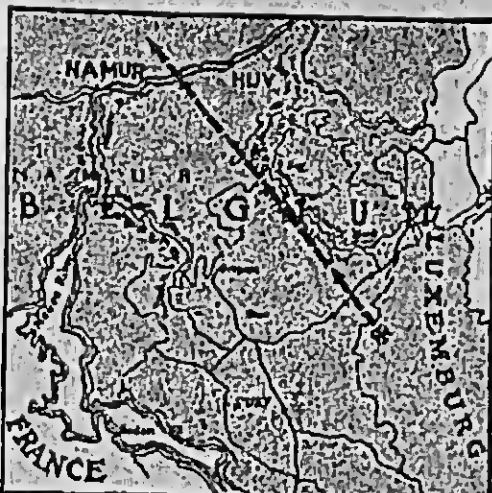
With a name as Irish as mine, it is only natural that I looked for goats along the way, thinking that I might be able to milk them. There were a few cows in this country, and the opportunities for milking them fewer than the cows themselves because they are housed in barns adjoining the homes and always alertly watched by their fortunate owners. I did hope that I might find a goat staked out some place in the fields, but in all my travels I never saw a goat or a pig, and only a few cows. Several times I searched nests for eggs, but somebody always had beaten me to it, as I never even found so much as a nest egg.

There was no chance of getting away with any "bullying" stuff in Luxembourg. I knew, because the young men have not been forced into the army and are still at home, and as they are decidedly pro-German, it would have been pretty hard for me to demand anything in that part of the country. It was not like taking things away from old men or women or robbing

people that could not stop me if they chose to do so. I thought at this time that I was suffering about the worst hardships any human being could ever be called upon to endure, but I was later to find that the best of my journey was made along about this time. There were plenty of vegetables, even though they were raw, and these were much better than the things I was afterwards compelled to eat or go without.

We frequently hear of men who have lived for a certain number of days on their own resources in the woods just on a bet or to prove that the "back-to-nature" theory still has the merits and will still work. My advice to some of those nature seekers is that if in the future they wish to make a real good record, try the little countries of Luxembourg and Belgium with a slice of Germany thrown in.

I suppose that during this experience of mine I made many mistakes and traveled many unnecessary miles which one with a knowledge of woodlandship might have avoided and I failed to take advantage of many things which would have been quite



Map Showing the Progress O'Brien Made in Passing Out of Luxembourg into Belgium. The Heavy Dotted Line Shows the Course of That Part of His Journey Toward Holland.

apparent to one who knew. I must not be forgotten, however, that I did not undertake this adventure voluntarily. It was "wished on me." I simply had to make the most of the knowledge I had.

About this time blisters began to appear on my legs and my knees swelled. In addition I was pretty well convinced that I had lost the sight of my left eye. I hadn't seen a thing out of it since my leap from the train.

When I hung the villainous appearance I must have presented at this time—my unhealed wounds, eighteen days' growth of beard and general haggard and unkempt visage—I think the fear I felt about meeting strangers was perhaps unwarranted. The chances are they would have been infinitely more scared than I.

As it was, I was nearly out of Luxembourg before I came face to face with anyone. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning and I was traveling along a regular path. Just as I was approaching a cross-path, I heard footsteps coming down it. I stopped short, stooped over and pretended to be adjusting my shoe, figuring that if the stranger turned into my path he would probably pass right by me. As luck would have it, he continued on his way and never noticed me at all.

After that I frequently noticed groups of Luxembourg peasants in the distance but I usually saw them first and managed to avoid them.

On the eighteenth day after my leap from the train I crossed into Belgium. It had taken me just nine days to get through Luxembourg—a distance which a man could ordinarily cover in two, but considering the handicaps under which I labored I was very well satisfied with my progress.

CHAPTER IX.

I Enter Belgium.

I have said I was about the eighteenth day after my escape that I entered Belgium, but that is more or less guess work. I was possibly well into that country before I realized that I had crossed the line.

About the third day after I figured I was in Belgium I started to swim a canal just before daylight. I was then heading due north in the direction of the German lines. I was just about the wide into the canal when I heard a German yelling violently, and for the first time I knew I was being followed.

O'Brien reaches Belgium and, facing starvation, he risks capture by going boldly to a Belgian home and asking for aid. With an improvised weapon in his hand, he is prepared to go to any extreme in order to get food. Read about this exploit in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Canon's Daughter, Probably. From an English story: "Come and have some tea," she cordially bemoaned as she passed.—Boston Transcript

WHERE FLYING FIELDS OF U. S. AVIATION SERVICE ARE LOCATED

Twenty-Nine Tracts Scattered Over the Country Are Named, With Few Exceptions, for Airmen Who Lost Their Lives—Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, Is Also Used by United States.

The aviation section of the signal corps of the army now has twenty-nine flying fields. Most of them are garrison service fields, where the graduates of the schools of military aeronautics, or "ground schools," receive their final flying instruction, but some of them are reserved for advanced flying, experimental testing, and special training in bombing and artillery observation. Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, is also used by the United States in conjunction with the British air force.

With the exception of McCook Field, the American fields have been named after American officers and men who lost their lives while on aeronautical duty, and three civilians who were pioneers in aeronautics—Langley, Chanute, and Wilbur Wright. Following is a list of the aviation fields with a brief statement of how they received their names:

Barron Field, Everman, Tex., named after Cadet R. J. Barron, who was killed at Chandler Field, Essington, Mo., on August 22, 1917, when the machine he was flying fell into the water. Bolling Field, Annapolis, near Washington, D. C., named in memory of the late Col. Raynal C. Bolling, signal corps, who was killed in action in France in March, 1918.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., named after Cadet S. J. Brooks. On November 13, 1917, he was killed while flying at Kelly Field, Tex. Brooks was one of the first to volunteer at the all for men for the American Flying corps; he was in training for a commission as a military aviator.

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., named for First Lieutenant Loren H. Call, C. A. C., (appointed from civilian), who reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 10, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913, he and Lieut. E. L. Ellington were sent to Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation station at that place. From Palm Beach Lieutenant Call was ordered to Texas City, Tex., and it was there that he was killed in an airplane accident, July 8, 1913. His home was in Washington, D. C.

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Victor Carlstrom. Carlstrom was recommended for a commission in the S. O. R. C. aviation section in January 10, 1917, and soon thereafter went to Newport News to assist in the training of army fliers, although not ordered to active duty. He was killed in an accident at Newport News on May 9, 1917.

Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex., named after Cadet W. K. Carruthers, who was killed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., when he was struck by a revolving propeller June 18, 1917.

Chandler Field, Essington, Mo., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Rex Chandler, C. A. C., who reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1913. On April 8, 1913, while making his first flight, the hydro-aeroplane in which he was a passenger fell into San Diego Bay and Lieutenant Chandler was caught under the machine and was drowned.

Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., named after Octave Chanute, one of the foremost pioneers in aeronautics in America.

Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Cadet S. H. Dorr of the aviation section. Dorr enlisted in the summer of 1917, and was sent to Toronto, Canada, for training. He met his death there in a flying collision on August 17 of the same year.

Eberhart Field, Lonoke, Ark., named after Lieut. Melchior McE. Eberhart. This officer was a graduate of the United States Military Academy. On August 11, 1916, he was attached to the aviation section, and March 3, 1917, received the rating of junior military aviator. He was ordered from

his station at San Diego, Cal., to Columbus, N. M., on May 3, 1917. Lieutenant Eberhart was killed on the first flight he made after reaching Columbus.

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant E. L. Ellington, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who transferred into the cavalry and was detailed to aeronautical duty, Signal Corps Aviation school, College Park, Md., November 14, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913 he and Lieutenant Call were at Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of Signal Corps Aviation station, and in the spring of 1913 Lieutenant Ellington was ordered to Signal Corps Aviation school at San Diego, Cal., where he was killed in an airplane accident, November 24 of the same year. His home was near Raleigh, N. C.

Gustaf Field, Lake Charles, La., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Frederick J. Gustaf, 10th cavalry, graduate of the United States Military Academy, reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, September 20, 1914. He was killed in an airplane accident while participating as a passenger in the annual Mackay Trophy contest.

Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., named in honor of Second Lieutenant L. W. Hazelhurst, Jr., a native of Georgia, graduate of United States Military Academy, reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, August 2, 1912. On June 11, 1912, while making a flight at College Park, Md., as passenger in an airplane undergoing acceptance tests, the machine crashed to the ground and the pilot and Lieutenant Hazelhurst were both killed.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant E. L. Kelly, 30th infantry, who, after a course of training at the Cavalry Aviation Camp, San Diego, Cal., was ordered to San Antonio. While attempting to land, in order to avoid running into a tent and thereby possibly injuring several others, he fell to the ground and was killed May 10, 1911.

Langley Field, Hampton, Va., named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. His early aerodynamic experiments, begun in 1857, formed a basis for practical pioneer aviation.

Love Field, Dallas, Tex., named in honor of First Lieutenant Moss L. Love, 11th cavalry, a native of Fairfax Courthouse, Va., reported for aeronautical duty at Texas City, Tex., May 8, 1913; was killed at San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, named before the idea of naming these aviation fields after Americans prominent in aviation was considered.

Malher Field, Sacramento, Cal., named for Lieut. Carl S. Malher, S. R. C. A. S., was killed at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., on January 30, 1918. His death was caused by a collision in the air at 2,000 feet.

March Field, Riverside, Cal., named in honor of Lieut. Peyton C. March, Jr., S. R. C. A. S., son of Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff. Lieutenant March met his death at Tullahoma Field on February 13, 1918, as a result of a spinning nose dive.

Park Field, Memphis, (Millington), Tenn., named in honor of First Lieutenant Joseph D. Park, 14th cavalry, a native of New Hampshire; graduate of United States Military Academy; reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 8, 1912, and was killed near San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

Payne Field, West Point, Miss., named after Capt. Dewitt J. Payne, who died February 1, 1910, from injuries received in an airplane accident. Upon graduation from the School of

CALLED BACK TO SERVICE



More than 600 retired and resigned naval officers have been called to desert the fireside and business enterprises for the bridges of dreadnoughts. Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, who was retired in 1911, is now in active duty.

Military Aeronautics at the University of Illinois, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was ordered to duty in Washington with the schools division. On October 23 he was promoted to captain, and on December 11 he was ordered to Tullahoma Field, Fort Worth, Tex., where he remained until his death.

Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Henry H. Post, 25th infantry; reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, Cal., May 20, 1913. On December 18, 1913, he made an altitude record for the army, attaining a height of 10,000 feet. On February 9, 1914, at San Diego, while attempting to make an American altitude record, he was killed, having flown 12,140 feet.

Perry Field, Waco, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Perry C. Perry, Philadelphia Scouts; reported for aeronautical duty at Fort William McKinley, P. I., March, 1913, and was killed by a fall into Manila Bay, November 19, 1913.

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Lewis G. Rockwell, 10th infantry; reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., July 5, 1912, and was killed at that place September 28, 1912.

Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., named for Corporal Scott, who was killed at College Park, Md., on September 28, 1912, while flying as a passenger.

Selridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., named in honor of First Lieutenant Thomas Selridge, P. A. On September 17, 1908, he was killed while flying as a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va.

Souther Field, Americus, Ga., named after Henry Souther, U. S. R., of Hartford and Boston. He was head of the Aircraft Engineering Division of the Army Air Service when he died, in August, 1917. He died in line of duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala., named after Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, who was commissioned a captain in the S. R. C. A. S., May 3, 1917, and ordered to active duty at Mineola on May 23, 1917. He was killed in an accident at Mineola on August 2, 1917.

Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield (Dayton), Ohio, named after Wilbur Wright, and was made by the government to include the pasture where during those years of experimentation from 1904 to 1907, inclusive, Wilbur and Orville Wright made numerous flights.

SALESWOMAN "SHIPS" NORTH AS STEWARDESS

Boston.—It is a curious fact that Marie Cowan of Chicago is back in the United States and happy. She "makes" the big towns of South America for a Western corset manufacturing company. Passenger ships are few and far between on the South American run now. She waited around a Chilean port for 30 days and then, because her firm was yelling by wire, she shipped north as a "stewardess."

Molly Was Perseverant. Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.—It took two sergeants and a first lieutenant to convince Molly King, motion picture actress, that women are not wanted to drive ambulances for Uncle Sam in France when she tried to enlist in the "USnics" here.

Short but Not Merry. An ethnologist says the natives of New Guinea are the shortest-lived people in the world because they eat beetles and drink seawater. Not every short life is a merry one—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BRITAIN TO BRING FREEDOM

People of Lebanon Are Longingly Awaiting the Coming of Their "Cousins, the English."

"Some day I shall hear their music and, looking out across the plain, I shall see their red coats coming nearer. Then the signal will be given and we shall rush out to welcome our deliverers, our cousins, the English, and we shall be a free people." Thus, in dreamy evidences, spoke Shihim, the bravest and most beautiful, I had been told of the younger generation of the Druses, as we sat together resting in the middle of a hard day's journey in the mountains of the Hauran, on the borders of the old Arabia. I showed no astonishment at this soliloquy; indeed, I was not astonished, having heard about their "cousins the English" ever since I had first come among the Druses some years before. But gently taking his rifle from his knees and examining it carefully as if carrying on his musings, I said: "Yes, and here is her name engraved on the stock of your rifle." This old druse, an earnestness in him. "Whose name?" he asked with animation. "The name of the English queen." I replied; and there, under the crown, I showed him the letters V. R. He fondled the gun even more lovingly, for the rifle is the Druses' sweetheart, and murmured: "She is a good lady. Strange that so great a country should be ruled by a woman, yet our learned men tell us that even Tadmur in the days of its greatness was ruled by a queen;" then confidentially: "Our cousins the English sent us these; they cost us much money; but those who bring them take all that, and we are thankful, for otherwise we should have to fight the Arabs with slings and spears." He leaned forward with his rifle across his lap and with chin in hand, gazed intently, but with the dreamy gaze of the oriental, out over the vast plain at our feet, listening in his day dream for the strange martial music he longed to hear, and wistfully picturing to himself the red coats of the "cousins the English" as they should advance to the deliverance of his people. —Howard Crosby Butler, in Scribner's Magazine.

Through Chinese Spectacles. Here are some comments on the Kaiser from the pen of a Chinese student: "The German Kaiser is not the superior man as depicted by the Chinese literature; he is surely a mean fellow containing much fraud and cunning in his deceitful heart. The superior man is shown in the merits of the excellent heart with much loving kindness to all peoples; the mean fellow is displayed in the black heart of the unregenerated devils of the hell with much loving kindness only to himself. In the history of China was a Emperor who burn the books and slewed the scholars to extirpate the civilizations of the peaceful inhabitants; but he was not successful in his crafty tricks, for the civilizations could never be extinguished by such dishonourable barbarism means. Now the German Kaiser he also awfully wishing to slay the people and extirpate the civilizations of the universe; he also destroy the literature books, and the arts, and the ships, and mess the people of Allies Nations. But he will not be success."—Manchester Guardian.

Canine Life Saver. Dogs have been given their share of credit for saving human life from time to time, but it is doubtful if any canine, however faithful, has ever given a better account of himself as a life saver than a dog did here. While driving home to their farm from Pipestone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thiele were run down at a cross road by another car which was traveling at great speed. When the crash occurred the Thiele car was picked up by the other and the force of the collision threw a fifteen-months-old baby from Mrs. Thiele's arms. The child would have met certain death beneath the cars but for the fact that in falling the baby struck a dog which was riding on the foot-board of the other car. The dog grabbed the dress of the child and clung to it until the cars could be stopped. The baby received fewer injuries than did the other occupants of the cars. Both machines were badly wrecked. —Pipestone (Minn.) Dispatch.

Frost Not Due to Moon. The moon may be of tremendous importance to young folks hanging over the garden gate or to night marauders with an insatiable thirst for watermelon, but it should have no sinister significance to gardeners or farmers. In some sections of the country prevails a popular belief that in the season when frost is to be expected its occurrence is largely influenced by the phase of the moon or other periodical phenomena. Careful tabulation of frost data and comparison with moon phases fails to disclose any such relation. All persons interested are therefore cautioned to watch not the moon but the forecasts issued by the weather bureau.

The Women at Work. We simply can't feel surprised these days when women step into a new line of work. Every day calls them to a new labor. A survey of the present field gives an idea of the variety of work they do. Women are: Elevator conductors, telegraph operators, railroad ticket agents, munition workers, editors, farm laborers, ushers, pilots for airplane mail delivery, mail carriers, county officers, drivers of motor-trucks, street car conductors, forest-keepers, architects, finger-print experts, judges on the bench, lighthouse keepers and ship captains.

Cured Him. "I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Pretended I was ill and had the doctor prescribe medicine which Henry was to give me every half-hour all night long."

A Final Decree. Mrs. Enpeck (in husband's office)—That new typist is a peach. Enpeck (astonished)—Why—er—what makes you think so, my dear? Mrs. Enpeck—She's going to be canned.

Time Limit. Mrs. Knieker—Have you a permanent cook? Mrs. Bocker—Yes, she said she would stay till we could get another.

Good News for Mother. "See, mother, I have bought a lot of wash ties." "I see. Who washes 'em?"

Aeronauts aver that the barking of a dog can be heard at an elevation of four miles.

Philadelphia leads all American cities in number of seamen recruited.

WHERE BATHTUB IS UNKNOWN

Alaskan Town Should Be Closed, Prospects for Paradise for the Average Small Boy.

Elah is the most northerly town in the world. It was visited by Medley, the great Arctic explorer, to whom we owe a good deal for the interesting information he has given us about the life of the people in this remote part of the earth.

As is the custom of the Eskimo squaw, the Eskimo mother of Elah carries her baby on her back. She often has it here while she is attending to her household duties. The cheerful-looking Eskimo mother never goes through the process of taking a bath, for we are told that the Eskimos have a superstition to the effect that it makes babies cross to bathe them. Explorers tell of babies several months old that have never been touched by soap and water.

Toledo saloons talk of employing barmaids, English fashion.

Pennsylvania has a force of secret police numbering 8,000.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIO or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregorio, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Help Save the Harvest

When Our Own Harvest Requirements Are Completed United States Help Badly Needed Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918 Meets with a request for all available assistance to

GO FORWARD AS SOON AS OUR OWN CROP IS SECURED The Allied Armies must be fed and therefore it is necessary to save every bit of the crop of the Continent—American and Canadian.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a

Warm Welcome, Good Wages, Good Board and Find Comfortable Homes

A card entitling the holder to a rate of one cent per mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return will be given to all harvest applicants.

Every facility will be afforded for admission into Canada and return to the United States.

Information as to wages, railway rates and routes may be had from the UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CHICAGO, BLOOMINGTON, AURORA, DECATUR, ELGIN, GALESBURG, PEORIA, ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND, SPRINGFIELD.

Watch Your Stomach In Hot Weather

A Cool, Sweet, Strong Stomach Your Best Safeguard Against Summer Sickness

"Keep your stomach in good working order during the hot summer months and you will have little to fear in the way of sickness," the advice many physicians give as hot weather approaches.

Good, sound, common sense advice, too. For very frequently, and especially in hot weather, these common stomach disorders which so many people seem to regard as of minor importance, do open the way for serious illness.

So keep your stomach sweet, cool and comfortable all summer long. The extra war work—change of diet—poisons that come with hot weather—all hit us in the stomach. The strongest stomach will need help this summer as never before.

The one easy way if you have the right remedy is to rid the stomach of too much acid. Because it's superacidic that interferes with digestion and assimilation, and this causes about all those stomach miseries you are so familiar with—heartburn, food-repeat-

ing, indigestion, sour, gassy stomach and that miserable, bloated, puffed-up condition after eating.

Now here is good news. An easy, sure relief has been found to get rid of the harmful acidity and gases in the stomach. It is called EATONIO, a good tasting compound that you eat just like candy. A tablet or two of EATONIO after meals will work wonders. You can have no idea of what sure, quick comfort EATONIO brings until you do try it. Use EATONIO after your meals, enjoy a good appetite and get full strength from the food you eat. At the same time protect yourself from summer stomach and bowel miseries.

Get a big box of EATONIO from your druggist today. He will tell you that people who have used EATONIO say that they never dreamed that anything could give such quick and wonderful results. It costs only 50c a box and it is in any way, your druggist, who you know and trust, will return your money.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

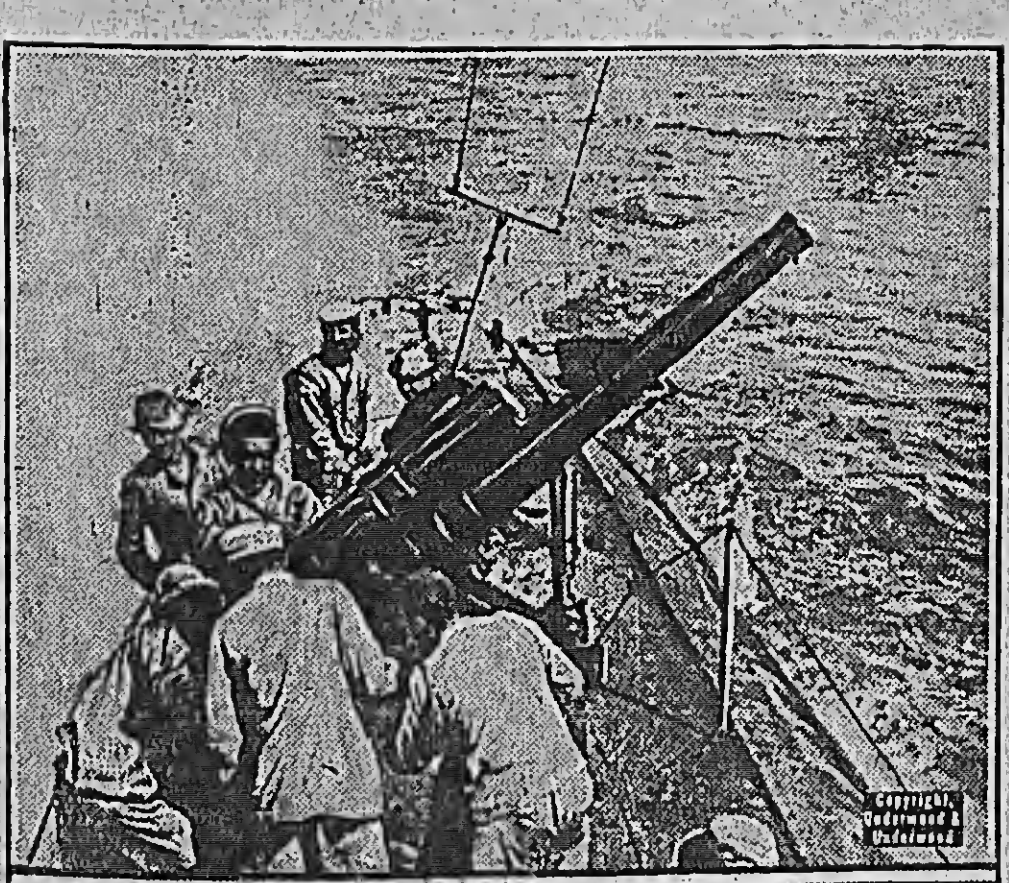
160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 178 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

Get under the Shower of Gold

ITALY'S NEW GUN FOR SUBMARINES



This new type of gun mounted on the deck of an up-to-date Italian submarine is proving that it surpasses anything that German U-boats have thus far developed.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Thas. Jarvis and little son have a home from Chicago.

Mrs. Dicka are entertaining relatives from the city.

Stella Kerr and Roby Falch are spending this week in Chicago.

Mrs. Ella Daymont of Chicago is spending a short time with Mrs. F. M. Hamlin.

Miss Mary Kerr spent a few days the first of the week with her sister in Evanston.

Mrs. Albert Drecoll spent a few days last week with Mrs. John Mitchell at Libertyville.

Will Walker and wife are occupying the Wald cottage recently vacated by B. Summer's.

Miss Champion of Normal, Ill., is a guest of Mrs. A. Richards and Miss Belle Richards.

Mrs. Price and Marie McKenzie entertained friends from Chicago and Mattoon Sunday.

Mrs. Amos Huasey is enjoying a visit with her grandmother, an elderly lady from Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Gorman of Hainesville spent a couple of days last week with her daughter, Mrs. A. Kapple.

More sewing machines are needed for Red Cross sewing. Have you one that can be sent to the Red Cross rooms?

R. L. Murrie, who recently moved to Antioch, has resigned his position as village clerk and Dr. Talbott takes his place.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Manzer and Marguerite drove to Chicago early Sunday morning and spent the day with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Dawson and children, of Cicero, are spending this week with Mrs. Dawson's sister, Mrs. St. Spardson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Berg of Chicago and the past two weeks with Mrs. Berg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gratz and their relatives.

Ladies Aid will tie the comforters at Frank Hamlin's this week Friday noon. Picnic supper will be served and are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson visited their son, who is in the airplane of U. S. army at Evanston before he leaves for active duty.

Everyone is cordially welcomed to Red Cross work rooms in Potter's room every Thursday, for sewing and knitting must be done by Aug. 31st. Come and help.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald and Mrs. Ola Barabastable drove to Kirkland Sunday and took dinner with Rev. and Mrs. Evans, who occupied the pulpit last year. Misses Harriet and Eleanor remained for the week.

Rev. Snyder is at Zion City for two weeks assisting the M. E. pastor there in revival services, so there will be no preaching service here next Sunday morning or evening but Sunday School and Epworth League will be held as usual.

Add Life to Railroad Ties.

Railroad ties last about eight years under normal conditions, when they have to be renewed, which costs a good deal of money and calls for a large force of labor, says Popular Science Monthly. It is estimated that treated ties which are first kiln-dried and then immersed in hot creosote until saturated, last twice as long. They are absolutely waterproof and impervious to rot.

MICKIE SAYS

COME BY ME—AN AD IN THE MAIL IS SOON TRUN ANNY, BUT ONE IN THE PAPER IS RIGHT THERE TO STAY. THE BOSS SAYS THAT'S MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.



CHARLES

TREVOR

Luther Taylor of Racine was in town Wednesday.

Fred Murphy has sold his business to a Chicago party.

Clarence Sheen is now the owner of a new threshing outfit.

Lawrence Hilbert expects to go to Milwaukee to work soon.

Miss Lillian Baethke entertained a friend from Chicago over Sunday.

Ira Brown and family entertained relatives from Winnetka over Sunday.

Miss Margaret Meyers has three lady friends from Forest Park as her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Faulkner of Wilmot called on the Patrick sisters Monday.

Nineteen carloads of stock from the northwest arrived at the stock yards Tuesday evening.

Levi Orvis and sister Flora and Mrs. Patrick Wednesday.

Mrs. Dan Johnson and friend of Racine were the guests of Mrs. Gilbert Hartnell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and friends of Pleasant Prairie were guests of Mrs. Geo. Higgins Friday.

Geo. Hillyer and family of Antioch were Sunday guests at the home of their niece, Mrs. Hartnell.

Miss Mary Schumacker accompanied by a little nephew from Chicago are visiting at the Schumaker home.

Mrs. Albert Wickershune returned to her home in Chicago Saturday after spending a week at Geo. Schmidt's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Cass of Bristol and their niece, Mrs. Ben Drom of Chicago were Trevor callers Sunday.

Quite a number attended the Silverlake Sunday School picnic held at the home of Mrs. Harry Orvis at Camp Lake.

Miss Bailey of Glenn Elynn visited relatives here last week. Her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Booth accompanied her home Saturday for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. August Baethke accompanied by the former's sister, Mrs. Buschman of Antioch autoed to Glenn Elynn Tuesday and spent the day with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Drom of Silverlake, and Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick autoed to Barrington Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. Alta Bennett and parents.

The proprietors of the pickle factory arrived and opened the factory Tuesday. The hot weather of the past two weeks has caused the cucumbers to grow rapidly.

Mrs. Robbins and Miss Stewart entertained their sister, Mrs. Hetta Douglas of Milwaukee last week. On Wednesday they autoed to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickie and family, Fannie and Russell Brunel, Myrtle Westlake, George Schmidt and Arthur Karna lake, George Schmidt and Arthur Karna lake, went to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Sunday afternoon.

Saturday evening the Mystic Workers will initiate five new members into their order and will also dedicate their new service flag which will bear three stars, representing their three members in the country's service, they are Charles Hazelman, of Silverlake, Mr. Charles Wilmot and Mr. LaMeer of Salem.

The Red Cross held their annual business meeting in the hall Friday evening. Officers for the ensuing year were: Chairman, Mrs. Henry Lubeno; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Baethke; Secretary, Lillian Baethke; Treasurer, Albert Stanke. Mrs. Mickie was appointed chairman of the wool committee, Mrs. Smith chairman of knitting and Mrs. Knudson as chairman of the Junior Red Cross.

MILLBURN

E. A. Martin was in Chicago on business Tuesday.

C. E. Denman and family were Libertyville visitors Sunday.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent over Sunday with relatives here.

Lieut. Wm. Pope, son of W. H. Pope of this vicinity was injured in battle recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bonner and daughter of Park Ridge is visiting the home folks.

Mr. Sorenson and family of Waukegan have moved on to the David Young property and the sound of the anvil is heard again.

Miss Ruby Gillings of New York is calling on relatives and friends here, she is with her uncle Ed Gillings of Waukegan.

WILMOT

Miss Marie Taylor of Chicago is a guest at the John Moran home.

Miss Huldah Bauman and friend of Racine spent Sunday at the Bauman home.

Mr. and Mrs. Holtorf have received word that their son Clarence is safely overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Griep have been notified of the safe arrival of their son William, overseas.

Kenneth Williams of Chicago is spending his vacation as the guest of Lawrence Fleming.

Charley Shales and family and Earle Shales and family spent Sunday with Wilmot relatives.

Dr. Uteah of Milwaukee was here Wednesday with the view of locating here in the near future.

In a recent letter to his parents Pvt. Carl Gauger, France writes that he is well and is serving as a mechanic.

Father Heller has improved sufficiently to leave the hospital in Fond du Lac and will come to the Fleming home for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Litzenburg of Powers Lake called at the Wm. Volbrecht home Sunday. Their daughter Bernice has enlisted as a nurse.

Lol Madden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Madden of Detroit, has been honorably discharged from the Marine service because of illness. He enlisted at the beginning of the war.

Prof. Minsart and sister left on a motor trip to Green Bay Friday, where they will stay until the opening of school in Wausau. Miss Minsart will accompany her brother to Wausau and make a home for him there this coming year.

Wm. Morgan and family, W. Carey and family, Father Brasky, Miss R. Brasky, Miss Fisher, Julia Runkle, Vera Hegeman, Raymond Rudolph, Clarence Peterson and Don Herrick made up a motor boat party to Fox Lake and to the lotus beds on Wednesday.

Three stars have been added to the service flag at the Holy Name church, making the total ten, for Private's John Bohn, Lewis Institute, Chicago, Engineering School; John Mutz, Brannan School, Chicago Engineering corps and Geo. Miller at the Great Lakes naval training station.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boulden have received word that their son Earle is now a Second Lieutenant. He is still in the Quarter Master Corps and is stationed about seventy-five miles from home.

Mr. and Mrs. Swenson recently heard from their son Roy who has been transferred to the Wisconsin National guards. He has seen service in the trenches twice and was hit with a piece of shrapnel, which struck his helmet.

His six months of active service will soon be over and then he expects a furlough when he will be sent to the south of France. Roy will then have an opportunity of visiting his brother Albert, a first class Carpenter's Mate in the Aviation who is stationed there.

Coco Solo, July 18, 1918.

Dear Grace:—Received the letter from the Alumni of the U. F. H. school today and will say that I have no words to express my appreciation of the kind words my schoolmates and friend wrote me. Would that I were close enough to shake hands with each one. You may be sure the rest of the boys in the service will appreciate theirs fully as much as I do mine.

As I read I could not help but see the banquet of 1917 all over again. Although I wish I had been there, I feel satisfied when I know all my friends are thinking of me as they are all of us fellows in the service.

I feel quite proud to know that I am the only one of the graduates to represent the Navy. Still, I am a very small object when I know that twelve graduates are in France where I wish I was. But you know, one in such a military organization has not his wishes filled as he liked them always.

My work as a carpenter's mate (aviation) is very interesting to me. My main object is to keep the sea-planes in repair. That is—all wooden parts in perfect condition. Also, to build facilities for testing the motors, balancing and adjusting the compasses and so forth. At present, we are building our carpentershop. I thought you would like to know that I am to be advanced from 2nd to 1st class Carpenter's Mate.

I would like to write to everyone of the Alumni association and thank them personally for each "good wish" extended by them but as such a thing is impossible I wish you would thank them for me.

Thanking you again for the letter and also for the addresses of the soldier graduates for I intend to write to every one of them. I am, your friend, Herbert Swenson.

Herbert C. Swenson, C. M. I. C. A., U. S. Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C. Z. Panama.

NOTICE

Some Thing

Lake County

Has Never

Witnessed

.... A BIG

SWIFT'S DAY

An Lake Villa, Ill.,

Saturday, August 24

To be held at

H. Dixon's Store

And Premiums will be given away to every person who visits Dizon's store.

Everything Sold at Cost this Day Everybody Welcome

Electric Cooking Utensils

They are distinctly economical; their use of current in performing the task set for them is short, which means the quantity is small. Ask for their

Convenience

Just ask anyone who owns a toaster, or percolator, or grill, or disc stove.

We Sell 'em

Public Service Co. of Northern Ills.

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

For Electric

lighting, fixtures, motors, irons, ranges, washing machines and all other power and heating devices see

Cash or easy payment

P. D. SKILBECK,

Phone, 48-J Grays Lake

House wiring our specialty

Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.

Visiting Brothers always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFIELD, W. M.

IDA OSBORN, Sec'y

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Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker.

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

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A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.

Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store

Antioch, Ill.

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 720 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

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W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

INGALLS BROS.

OPTOMETRISTS

Graduates of McCormick

OPTICAL COLLEGE

EYES TESTED

GLASSES FITTED

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women or robu